



Craig House, Centre—GENERAL VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST

V. B.



NINETY-SEVENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
MORNINGSIDE.  
CRAIG HOUSE AND THE WEST HOUSE  
MENTAL HOSPITALS.

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FOR THE YEAR 1909.

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PRINTED AT THE WEST HOUSE.

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MRS ELIZABETH BEVAN

(*Grand-daughter of Dr Andrew Duncan*), who left the "Bevan Fund" to R. E. A.

# ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

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## CRAIG HOUSE AND THE WEST HOUSE MENTAL HOSPITALS.

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**Patron—THE KING.**

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*OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1910.*

### GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

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### DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY.

SIR ALEX. CHRISTSON, Bart.

SIR WILLIAM TURNER, K.C.B.

---

### EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.

Lord President of the Court of Session.

Lord-Advocate of Scotland.

Solicitor-General of Scotland.

Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.  
Deputy - Keeper of His Majesty's Signet.

Members of Parliament for the City.

Member of Parliament for the County.

Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles.

Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

President of the Royal College of Physicians.

President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Senior Minister of Edinburgh.

Master of the Merchant Company.

President of the Society of Solicitors.

Dean of Guild of the City.

Deacon Convener of the Trades.

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### ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (*ex-officio*).

Major-General Sir John M. Syme, K.C.B.

J. A. Fleming, Esq., K.C.

John R. Findlay, Esq.

James Adam, Esq., Advocate.

Rev. R. H. Fisher, D.D.

Henry E. Richardson, Esq., W.S.

Sir James Russell, LL.D.

L. S. Gunley, Esq.

Professor Alex. Crum Brown, M.D., LL.D.

Professor Thomas Hudson Beare, M.Inst.C.E.

Professor John Rankine, K.C.

James Gibson, Esq.

Peter Hume Maclaren, Esq., M.D.

Matthew White, Esq.

*Chairman of the Board*—Mr Adam.

## *OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1910—Continued*

### MEDICAL BOARD.

W. ALLAN JAMIESON, M.D., *President of the Royal College of Physicians.*

J. M. COTTERILL, Esq., M.B., *President of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

Professor JOHN WYLLIE.

Dr. J. O. AFFLECK.

Dr. JOSEPH BELL.

---

DAVID SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S., *Clerk and Treasurer.*

ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S., *Joint-Clerk and Treasurer.*

---

### STANDING COMMITTEES.

#### *Visiting Committee.*

This Committee consists of the whole Board of Ordinary Managers.

Mr Adam, *Convener.*

#### *Law Committee.*

Mr Findlay.

Mr Adam.

Mr Richardson.

Professor Rankine.

Sheriff Fleming.

Professor Rankine, *Convener.*

#### *Finance Committee.*

Sir John Sym.

Mr Findlay.

#### *Finance Committee—continued.*

Mr Richardson.

Mr Gumley.

Professor Hudson Beare.

Sheriff Fleming.

Mr White.

Mr Richardson, *Convener.*

#### *Charity and Bevan Fund Committee.*

Dr Fisher.

Sir James Russell.

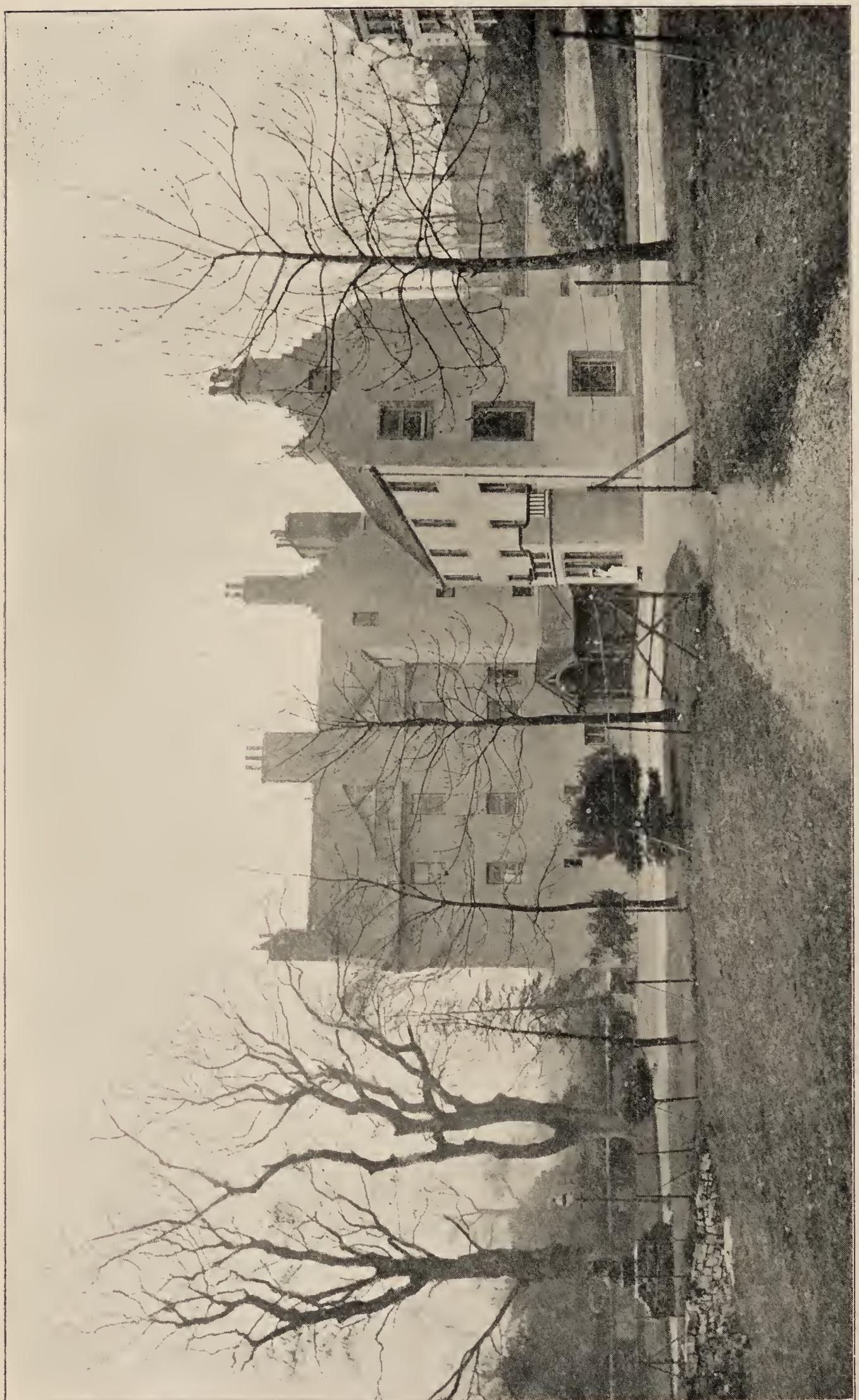
Mr Gibson.

Dr M'Laren.

Dr Fisher, *Convener.*



OLD CRAIG HOUSE 1565-1907



# MEDICAL STAFF.

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## PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, M.B., F.R.C.P.Ed.

## ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

R. DODS BROWN, M.D., M.R.C.P.Ed., D.P.H.  
A. W. NEILL, M.B., Ch.B.  
G. RAE GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.Ed.  
W. SCOTT WATSON, M.B., Ch.B.  
J. S. LEVACK, M.B., Ch.B.

## BACTERIOLOGIST AND PATHOLOGIST.

WINIFRED MUIRHEAD, L.R.C.P.Ed.

## ASSISTANTS IN LABORATORY.

MARY J. MENZIES, M.B., Ch.B.  
ALICE BABINGTON, B.A., M.B., Ch.B.

## RESIDENT CLINICAL CLERKS DURING THE YEAR.

H. G. SUTHERLAND, M.B.	W. B. CHAMBERS, M.A.
A. B. GORDON, M.B.	J. G. TOUGH.
J. BELL, M.B.	J. C. SIMPSON.
A. L. TAYLOR, M.B., B.Sc.	A. B. PHILLIPS.
	A. E. DRYNAN.

---

## HONORARY CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.

---

## CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. WILLIAM STUART THOMSON.

## STEWARD.

JOHN M'INTOSH.

---

HEAD ATTENDANT	.	.	CHARLES TOUGH.
CLERK OF WORKS	.	.	ROBERT CLARKE.
HEAD GARDENER	.	.	ADAM STENHOUSE.
STOREKEEPER	.	.	INNES GRANT.
DISPENSER	.	.	C. M. HENDERSON, M.P.S.
SECRETARY	.	.	MISS ROSE.

# Nursing and Domestic Staff.

—

## CRAIG HOUSE

---

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

MISS WISE.

MATRONS OF VILLAS, &c.

OLD CRAIG -	-	-	-	-	MISS SPENCE.
SOUTH CRAIG	-	-	-	-	MISS DARNEY.
BEVAN HOUSE	-	-	-	-	MISS BALL.
CRAIG HOUSE (Ladies)	-	-	-	-	MISS HARTAS.
QUEEN'S CRAIG AND THE BUNGALOW	-	-	-	-	MISS PORTER.
CRAIG HOUSE (Gentlemen)	-	-	-	-	Miss KEAY.
GENTLEMEN'S HOSPITAL	-	-	-	-	Miss ARMSTRONG.
HAWTHORN VILLA, COCKENZIE	-	-	-	-	MISS CAMERON.
NIGHT SUPERINTENDENT	-	-	-	-	MISS WARRACK.

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

MISS GRAHAM. | MISS BURR.

HOUSEKEEPER AND KITCHEN SUPERINTENDENT.

MISS CARPHIN.

MISS MACPHERSON, *Assistant.*

---

## WEST HOUSE.

---

MATRONS.

MISS HEARDER—*Female Department.*

MISS THYNE—*Male Department.*

ASSISTANT MATRONS.

MISS LUMSDEN (Royal Dundee Infirmary).

MISS CLEARY (Prince of Wales' Hospital, London).

MISS THORBURN (Royal Edinburgh Infirmary).

MISS KEAGHEY (Meath Hospital, Dublin).

MISS HUMPHRIES (Royal Edinburgh Infirmary).

MISS MACINROY (Royal Edinburgh Infirmary).

MISS M'KEITH.

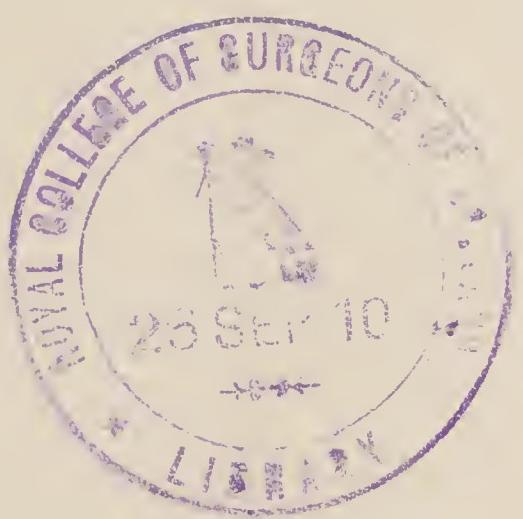
KITCHEN SUPERINTENDENT.

MISS MILLER (Edinburgh School of Domestic Economy).

LAUNDRY SUPERINTENDENT.

MISS MACLAGAN.

MISS BELL, *Assistant.*





REPORT  
OF THE  
ORDINARY MANAGERS  
OF THE  
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1909.

*Presented to the Annual Meeting of the Corporation  
held on Monday, 28th February 1910.*

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IN last year's Report the Managers expressed the opinion that in Dr George M. Robertson, their new Physician-Superintendent, they had found a worthy successor to Dr Clouston. Dr Robertson has now been upwards of a year in office, and the Managers are extremely gratified in being able to state that he has quite fulfilled their expectations. They are in every way satisfied with his administration, and the continued confidence of the guardians of patients and of the medical profession which he enjoys, shows that the treatment given to patients under his charge maintains its high standard.

In administering the affairs of the great institution under their care, the Managers have to keep before them the claims of the two distinct departments into which it is divided, namely:—(1) Craig House, and (2) the West House, the latter being subdivided into the Intermediate and the Rate-paid

divisions. They are glad to be able to report that in each of these departments something has been done during the past year to add to the comfort of the patients. Dealing with them in detail, the Managers beg to report on

### I. CRAIG HOUSE.

As is well known, this department of the institution is reserved for the class of patients for whom a liberal rate of board is paid, and of whom there has been a daily average during the year of 209, being a decrease of 4 on the average number for the preceding year.

The standard rate of board charged for the care and treatment of patients at Craig House is £3 a week, paid quarterly; but patients are also admitted at a minimum rate of £2 a week. For those desiring private sitting-rooms or suites of apartments, special attendance and extra privileges, correspondingly higher rates are charged.

Craig House with its dependent villas is entirely separated both in situation and administration from the other department. Standing as it does in its own grounds, extending to over 60 acres, with its handsome buildings, its commanding views, its golf course, tennis lawns, and bowling greens, it would appear that nothing could be added to its attractiveness. There are, however, always details requiring attention in order to keep this department as hitherto in the forefront of institutions of its kind.

During the year 1908 it was found necessary to add to the Hospital accommodation for ladies, and to erect a verandah for their open-air treatment. This year it has been thought desirable to add to the Hospital accommodation for gentlemen, and the Managers are glad to be able to report that by some internal alterations it has been found possible to do this with very beneficial results.

A part of the garden has been screened off, so as to afford a recreation ground for those patients whom it is advisable to segregate from the rest of the community; alterations are being made on the lower storey, so as to utilise part of it as a

store; considerable improvements are being effected on the kitchen arrangements and cooking apparatus, and the servants' accommodation has also been improved. These improvements all tend to the increased welfare of the patients. Notwithstanding the expenditure thus incurred, the financial position of this department at the end of the year's working has never shown signs of greater prosperity, and the Managers are steadily reducing the building debt secured on it.

## II. WEST HOUSE.

This is the department appropriated to the Intermediate and Rate-paid patients, and as these are accommodated in the same block of buildings, although in different sections of it, it is more convenient to treat of them together. During the year several important alterations have been made dealing with the accommodation for the Staff, and the Managers hope to be able to carry out further improvements in this direction during the current year. These alterations will not only add considerably to the comfort of the attendants, nurses, and domestics, but will also conduce to more careful attention being paid to the patients.

Another matter in connection with the West House which has engaged the attention of the Managers has been the entire renovation and rearrangement of the Mortuary. It has long been felt that this department was in need of reorganisation, but the heavy expenses incurred during recent years in connection with sewage and drainage have hitherto prevented the Managers from undertaking it. As it now exists, the Mortuary consists of four rooms, including a room where a funeral service can be held.

In regard to this department Dr John Macpherson states in his Report, afterwards referred to, that "The interiors of these "rooms have been tastefully decorated, and a dado of white tiles "adds effectively to their appearance. The whole department is "complete and impressive, and in many respects surpasses any "similar department of the kind in the country. In effecting "this important improvement, the Managers have, by showing

"their respect for the dead, indirectly advanced the interests of "the great number of patients who from year to year pass under "their care."

During the year that is coming the Managers have in contemplation the execution of several important works in the West House Department:—(1) They have taken contracts for fitting up modern interior sanitary appliances in substitution for the arrangements hitherto in use; (2) they propose to thoroughly overhaul the Laundry Department; and (3) they hope to be able to effect some improvements on the kitchen arrangements.

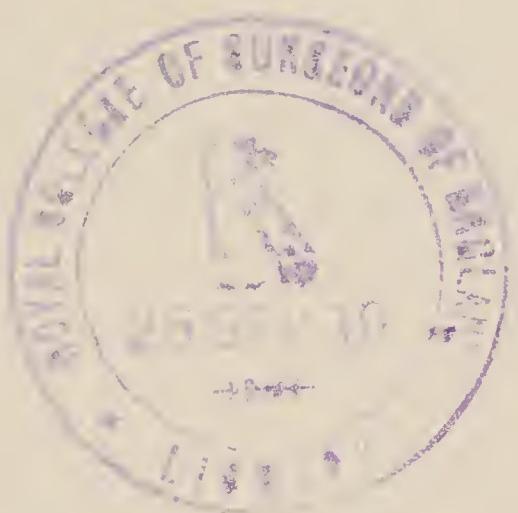
In Dr Macpherson's Report the attention of the Managers is drawn to the heating arrangements of the West House, and this important matter will have their earliest possible attention.

The following table gives the numbers of patients in this department of the institution:—

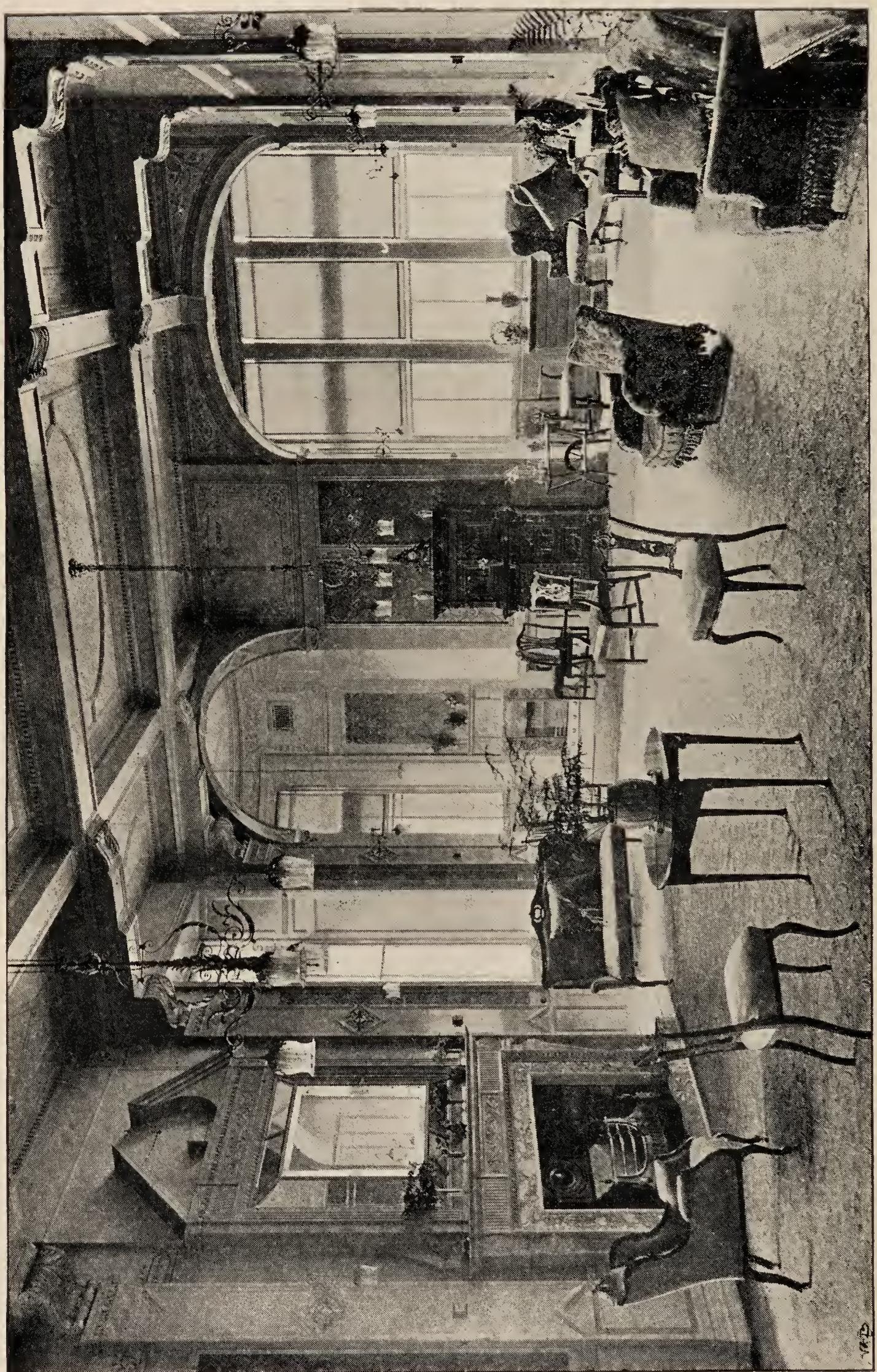
	1908.	1909.	Increase.	Decrease.
Intermediates at £60 . . .	7	11	4	—
Do. at £45 . . .	157	150	—	7
Private Patients at lowest rate of board . . .	75	79	4	—
Rate-paid Patients . . .	284	287	3	—
	523	527	11	7
	—	523	7	—
Total increase . . .	—	4	4	—

As will be noticed, there is an increase of 4 in the number of £60 patients. It was only possible to admit patients at this rate of board a few years ago on the removal to Bangour of so many of the Rate-paid patients, and it is gratifying to find that the accommodation thus rendered vacant is being gradually utilised for the benefit of a higher class whose friends can afford only a moderate rate of board. The advantage enjoyed by those patients paying the £60 rate over the other Intermediate patients is that they have bedrooms to themselves.

With regard to the finances of the West House, it is



CRAIG HOUSE—CHIEF DRAWING ROOM



necessary for the Board to go into these in detail, as on them depends the rate to be charged for the coming year for the Rate-paid patients.

The amount of boards received for all the West House patients, including extra accounts, during the year was . . . . . £20,639 15 9

Sundry other receipts, including £553, 3s. 9d. received from Craig House for labour per- formed for that department by West House patients . . . . .	889 4 8
<hr/>	
Total Ordinary Income . . .	£21,529 0 5

<i>Deduct</i> —Payments for ordin- ary maintenance, including interest of debt, etc. . .	£20,266 18 2
Capital instalment towards Sinking Fund . . . . .	2,076 4 7
<hr/>	
Showing a deficit for West House of . . .	<hr/> £814 2 4 <hr/>

As, however, there has been a profit of £194, 9s. 3d. made on the Intermediate Department, the total deficit on the Rate-paid Department amounts to £1,008, 11s. 7d.

The following table shows the cost of maintenance of the two classes of West House patients for the years 1908 and 1909 :—

	Cost in 1908.	Cost in 1909.	Mean rate of boards received.	Surplus on each Patient in 1909.
Each Intermediate Patient . . . .	£48 5 8	£45 12 1	£45 15 10	£0 3 9
Each Rate-paid Patient and Patient at the lowest rate of board	39 4 6	37 8 5	34 13 3	2 15 2
				Deficit.

These figures or calculations are based on the hypothetical assumption that the Managers have charged against the patients the full sum authorised by the Court of Session, and in the foregoing table, showing the cost per head of maintenance, each

patient is charged with £5, 2s. 6d. as his contribution towards liquidation of debt. As a matter of fact, the charge actually made for this year is considerably smaller, as will be seen from the following statement, which gives the figures, including the interest paid on debt, but excluding the instalment towards liquidation of capital :—

West House gross receipts as before . . .	£21,529	0	5
<i>Deduct—</i>			
1. Expenditure (less capital instalment to Sinking Fund, £2,076 : 4 : 7) £20,266 18 2			
2. Arrears written off . . . . .	18	19	7
	-----		
	20,285	7	9
Leaving a surplus of . . . . .			
	£1,243	12	8
Deducting from this the surplus from the Intermediate patients of . . . . .	194	9	3
Leaves a surplus from the Rate-paid patients and patients at the lowest rate of board of . . . . .			
	£1,049	3	5

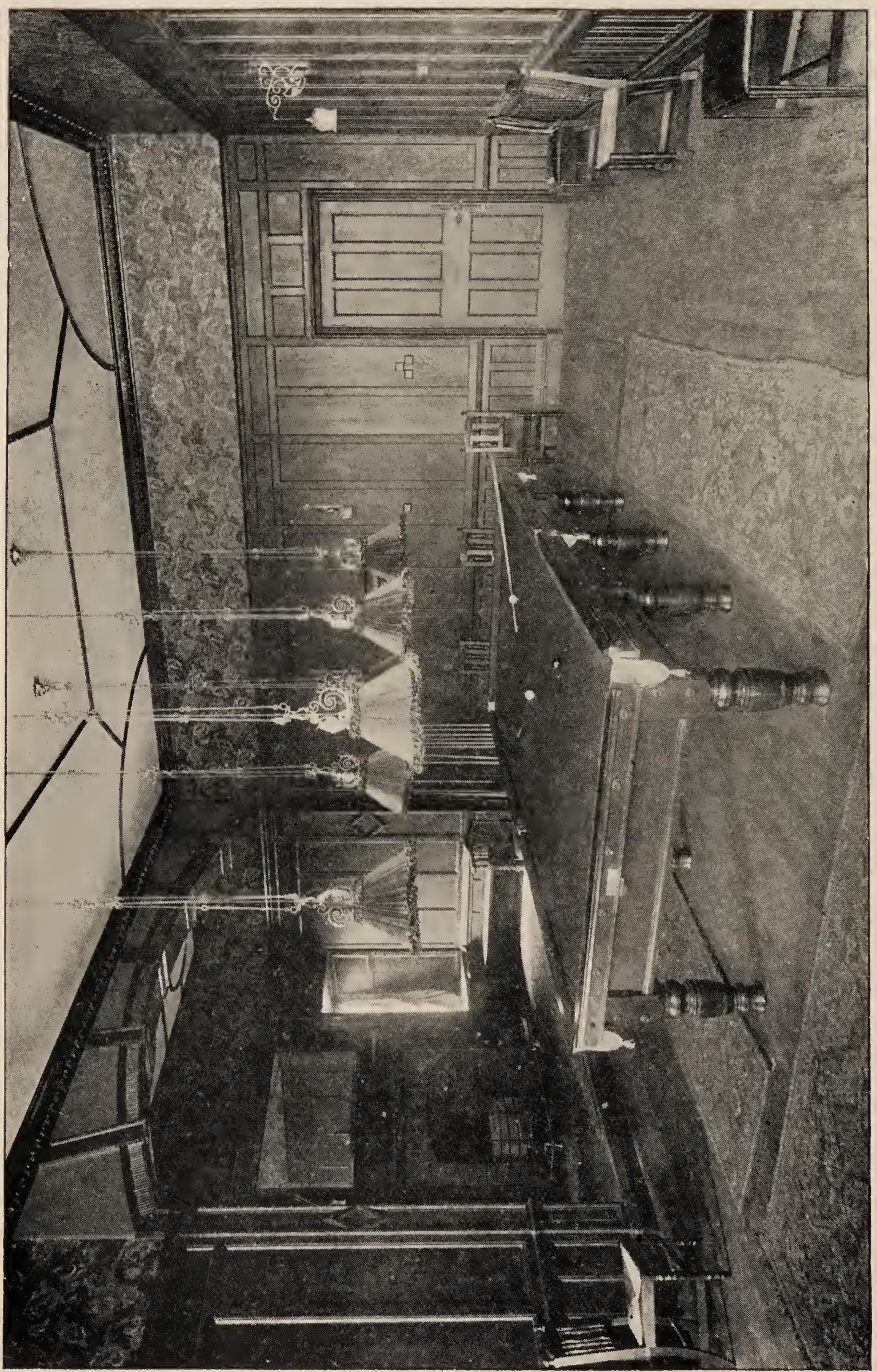
This sum has alone been available for the liquidation of the West House debt, which has thus been reduced only by that amount, instead of by £2,076, 4s. 7d., as it would have been on the basis approved of by the Court of Session.

Although this year's reduction of debt is thus £1,037, 1s. 2d. short of the statutory amount, still the result is much more satisfactory than it was last year, when the West House debt was only reduced by £146, 12s. 5d., and the Managers therefore, for the reasons set forth in last year's Report, have resolved to continue the present rates of board in the meantime.

At 31st December 1908 the indebtedness of the West House Department amounted to . . . . .	£18,555	19	11
It now stands at . . . . .	17,506	16	4
Showing a reduction of debt as before- mentioned of . . . . .			
	£1,049	3	5



CRAIG HOUSE—CENTRAL BILLIARD ROOM



In regard to the finances both at Craig House and the West House, the Managers cannot too strongly emphasise the fact that there is no proprietary interest of any kind in the institution, and that any surplus arising from the excess of boards received over expenditure is applied solely to the reduction of debt and to the amelioration of the condition of the patients.

The Asylum was officially inspected by Dr John Fraser, Commissioner in Lunacy, on 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th June, and by Dr John Macpherson, Commissioner in Lunacy, on 22nd, 23rd, and 24th November. Dr Fraser writes :—

“ Various improvements and alterations in the accommodation “ of both Craig House and the West House have been carried “ out or are in progress. No. 1 Male Gallery in Craig House “ has been converted into a ward of a hospital character ; it has “ been divided by a partition into east and west divisions, with “ four bedrooms adjoining the east and two the west section. “ A new door on the south side gives access to the gardens, and “ in connection with this ward it has been resolved to erect a “ verandah capable of holding six or eight beds, so as to permit “ of the open-air bed treatment. A storey has been added to “ the Ladies’ Hospital to accommodate senile cases, and a “ verandah has been erected having sufficient space for six beds. “ The bowling alley is being converted into mess and recreation “ rooms for the attendants. At the West House, No. 6 Female “ Gallery has been, by necessary and useful alterations, made “ into a hospital ward. It appears to be very complete in all “ its arrangements for the care and effective supervision of the “ sick and newly-admitted patients. The corresponding gallery “ on the male side has been similarly altered and improved, and “ is ready for occupation. The day-room in No. 1 Female “ Gallery is now utilised as a mess-room for nurses, and No. 3 “ Gallery is in process of being made into a home for nurses. “ The eastern section of the male separate house is about to “ be used as quarters for attendants, and a section of the female “ separate house now accommodates the convalescent Inter- “ mediate patients. The Mortuary is to be reconstructed, and “ when completed will be a desirable improvement, as it has not “ been a satisfactory department in the past. The Research

" Laboratory has been enlarged and thoroughly equipped, and it  
" was evident during the visit that scientific investigations of an  
" important character are being actually carried on by the  
" resident Pathologist.

" The Management of the Asylum is conducted with great  
" energy and ability. All sections of the establishment, except  
" those at present in process of alteration, were found in  
" admirable order, and the provision for the comfort of the  
" patients is highly satisfactory."

The following extracts are taken from Dr Macpherson's Report :—

" The impression formed as a result of the visit is that the  
" institution is being very actively and successfully managed,  
" and that every endeavour is being made, both by means of  
" minor structural alterations and by means of administrative  
" changes, to make it as efficient as possible for the welfare,  
" comfort, and care of the patients.

" Of the many important changes which have been made  
" during the past year, the three following are selected for  
" notice. At the West House the two wards on the ground  
" floor in the south wings of the building have been converted  
" into hospitals. The Male Hospital contains forty beds, and  
" is under the charge of an assistant matron, assisted by five  
" nurses and a male attendant. The Female Hospital contains  
" forty-two beds, and is under the charge of an assistant matron,  
" assisted by six nurses. These hospital wards are commodious  
" and well lighted ; being on the ground floor they possess easy  
" access to the open air, their situation is central, and their  
" proximity to the entrance-door is an advantage in the case of  
" newly-admitted patients. It is proposed to erect shelters or  
" verandahs for the open-air treatment of patients.

" At Craig House a verandah has been erected in front of  
" the Ladies' Hospital. Not only does it afford the valuable  
" opportunity of treating the patients in bed in the open air,  
" but it also gives a much-needed relief to the hospital wards  
" during the daytime.

Along with the Treasurer's Accounts there are submitted the Reports of the Charity Committee and Bevan Fund Committee, from which it will be seen that 67 cases have been assisted during the year.

The Managers feel assured that if the public realised the great benefit conferred by the grants from these funds upon persons belonging to the middle class and to the independent poor, they would contribute more liberally to the Charity Fund of the Institution than they at present do. By means of these grants the Managers are able to accommodate in better departments many patients of good position and education, who would otherwise have been placed in the Rate-paid Departments—an advantage which not only spares the feelings of the patients and their friends, but materially adds to the chance of recovery.

In name of the Managers,

JAMES ADAM.

*Chairman.*

R E P O R T  
OF  
THE CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS  
OF THE  
ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1909.

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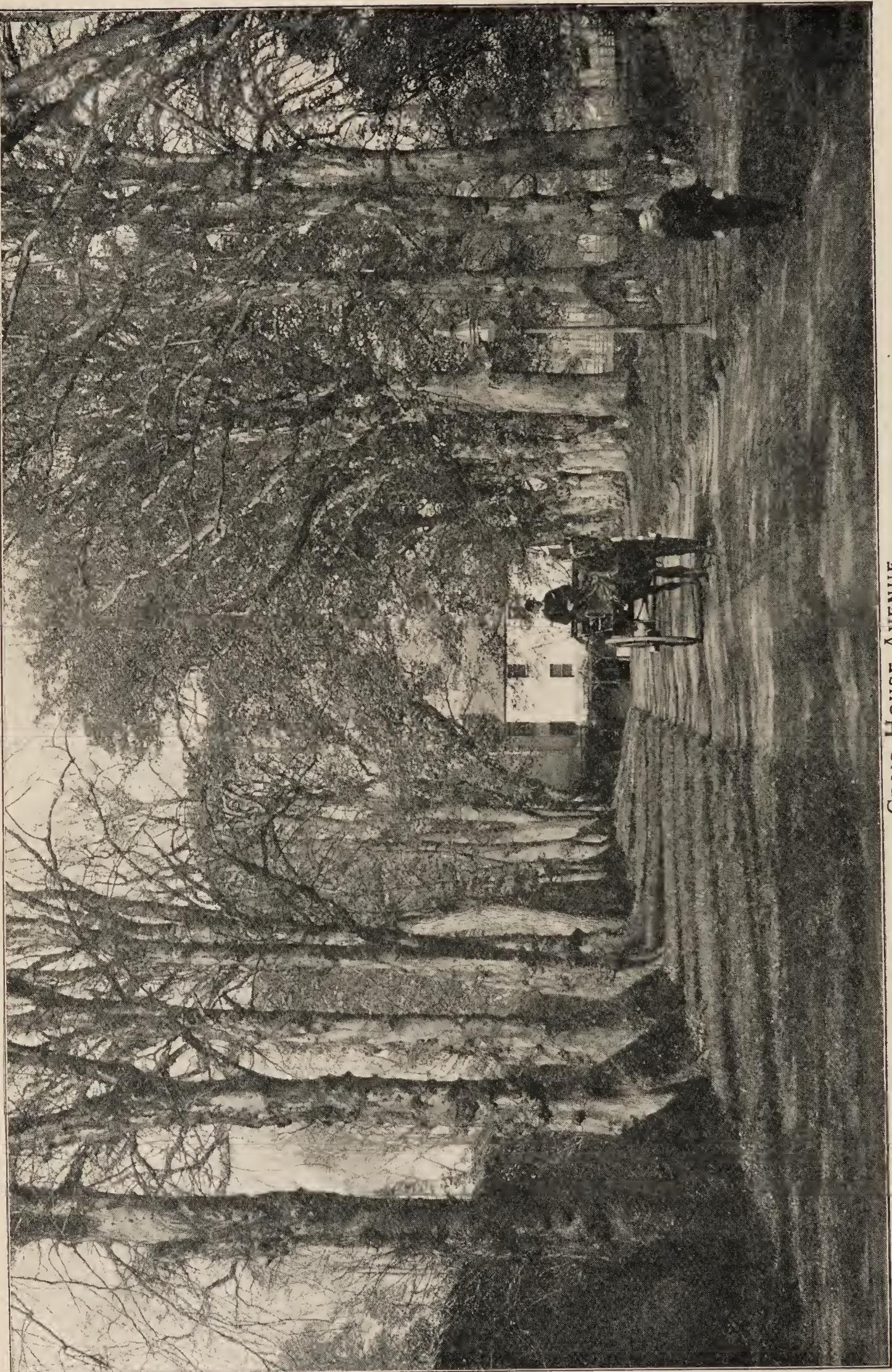
THE Account of the Treasurers' Intromissions with the Charity Fund is herewith submitted.

The Fund amounted at 31st December 1908 to	£9755 9 11
The Ordinary Income during the year amounted to . . . .	£344 0 1
The Ordinary Expenditure during the year for the benefit of patients was .	£364 12 10
Expense of Management . . . .	11 13 1
	—————
Excess of Expenditure over Income . . . .	32 5 10
	—————
Amount of Fund at 31st December 1909 .	£9723 4 1
	—————

The total number of patients relieved during the year from the Ordinary Income of the Charity Fund was 33, and the number of patients on the roll at the close of the year was 26.



CRAIG HOUSE AVENUE



Along with the Account of the Charity Fund, the Committee beg leave to submit the Account of the Treasurers' intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund.

At 31st December 1908 the Fund amounted to £12,633 11 3  
The Ordinary Income during the

year amounted to . . . £412 18 3

The Ordinary Expenditure during  
the year for the benefit of  
patients was . £448 12 1

Expense of Manage-  
ment . . . 15 4 6  
————— 463 16 7

Excess of Expenditure over Income. . . . 50 18 4

Amount of Fund at 31st December 1909 . . . £12,582 12 11

The number of patients relieved during the year was 34, and the number on the roll at the close of the year was 31.

The total number of patients relieved from both Funds was 67.

The Committee are very glad to be able to report that during the past year they have received subscriptions to the Charity Fund amounting to £25, 4s. 9d. for which they take this opportunity of returning their thanks to the subscribers, and they beg leave again to recommend this Fund to the favourable consideration of the benevolent.

It will be noticed that the claims upon the Fund during the year have been greater than the income was able to meet. The Committee would welcome the charitable support of the public. It is not, perhaps, very widely known that such kindly help is needed, and that it makes so great a difference to many self-respecting families, and to so many of the mentally affected.

R. H. FISHER, *Convener.*

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S  
ANNUAL REPORT  
*FOR THE YEAR 1909.*

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MY LORD PROVOST AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Physician-Superintendent's Report for the year 1909.

On the 1st of January the total number of patients under treatment was 752 (including in this number 11 who were on probation), and on the 31st December it still remained 752, as at the beginning of the year, and there were 14 patients then absent on probation.

The admissions were 209, of whom 97 were of men and 112 of women.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was therefore 961.

The number discharged from the Institution was 147, of whom 53 were of men and 94 were of women.

The number of patients who died was 62, of whom 36 were men and 26 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 736, of whom 352 were men and 383 were women.

The most marked feature of these statistics for the last year is the evidence afforded by them of a condition of stability. They deal with the changes of population in the two Mental Hospitals—Craig House and The West House—governed by the Managers of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. The two Houses or Hospitals are quite separate from one another in all respects. They occupy extensive grounds of their own, and they both serve very useful but different purposes.

Craig House, with its surrounding villas, is situated on Craiglockart Hill, one of the finest sites near Edinburgh. It is ornate in design and is well furnished, and it is intended to supply accommodation and treatment of the best possible kind for people of means.

The West House is situated in the district of Morningside, and provides comfortable accommodation at low rates of board for patients of limited means. It also admits parochial patients belonging to Edinburgh, Leith, and the Orkney Islands.

### ADMISSIONS.

The total number of admissions last year was 209, or 30 less than it was in the previous year. They have been falling in number for the last five years, and this decrease is entirely due to the opening and gradual development of Bangour Village for the reception of the Edinburgh patients, all of whom were formerly sent to The West House. It is believed that our Admission Rate in the future will show a tendency to rise, as the transitional period referred to has now been passed and the new conditions have adjusted themselves.

Although The West House no longer admits the bulk of the Edinburgh patients, it still receives a certain number, which it is found convenient for various reasons to send to it, and 114 patients belonging to that Parish are undergoing treatment there. All the patients, however, belonging to the Parish of Leith are sent to us, as well as the majority of those belonging to Parishes in Orkney. Comparing with past years the number of the admissions from the Parish of Leith, these being all the cases requiring Asylum treatment occurring in a population of known size, it would appear that last year was an average year as regards the occurrence of insanity. The admissions were very much less than they were during the years 1900 and 1901, when, owing to the South African War, the casual labourer, getting abundant employment, drank to excess, and swelled the admission rate of insanity. In spite, however, of bad times and the increased duty, in 19 per cent. of the male admissions, and in 10 per cent. of the female, alcohol was alleged to have been a factor in the causation of the insanity. The total percentage

Craig House and  
The West House  
serve different  
purposes.

Admissions  
low, but will  
probably  
increase in  
future.

An average  
year for the  
occurrence of  
insanity in  
Leith.

No female  
G. Ps. admitted.

was 14·3, as compared with only 10·8 in the previous year. There were 14 cases of General Paralysis admitted, and none of these were females.

### PRIVATE PATIENTS.

Admissions to  
Craig House  
above average.

Although among the poor the amount of insanity occurring during the year seems thus to have been average, the number of private patients admitted has never been exceeded, and forms a record. The number of admissions to Craig House alone is above the average of recent years, and many of these desired accommodation and attendance of a special character, which we were in a position to give them.

The number admitted to The West House at the £45 rate was again very high. The Managers are desirous that this provision, of a comfortable nature, for the care and treatment of patients, belonging to families of the professional and educated classes, should be widely known, as it was to supply the wants of these classes that the Institution was originally intended, and they are liberally provided for at the rate charged. In some cases, families, who have lived in comfort and even refinement when times were prosperous with them, cannot afford more than £32, 10s., the rate charged for the wards in which

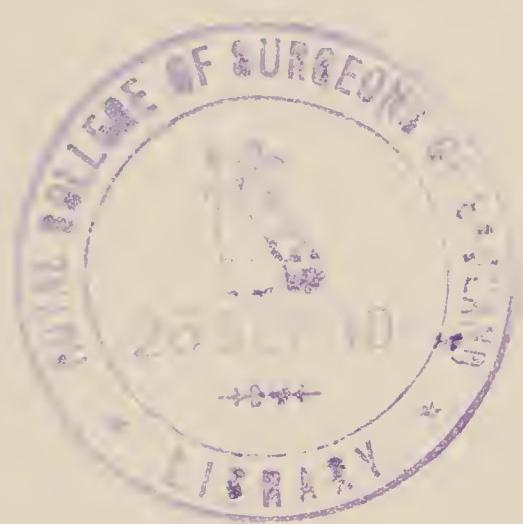
The Bevan Fund  
a useful Charity.

the parochial patients are also treated. Many of these are assisted out of Trust Funds in the hands of the Managers by the grant of a supplementary sum which enables the patient to get the benefits of the higher rate. This is an inestimable boon to many, and the extent of this Charity may be judged by the fact that out of 160 patients treated in the Intermediate (or £45) Wards, at least a quarter would not be entitled to these benefits but for the supplementary grant obtained from the Charity and Bevan Funds. The existence of this Charity is brought to the notice of generous donors, as its usefulness could be extended.

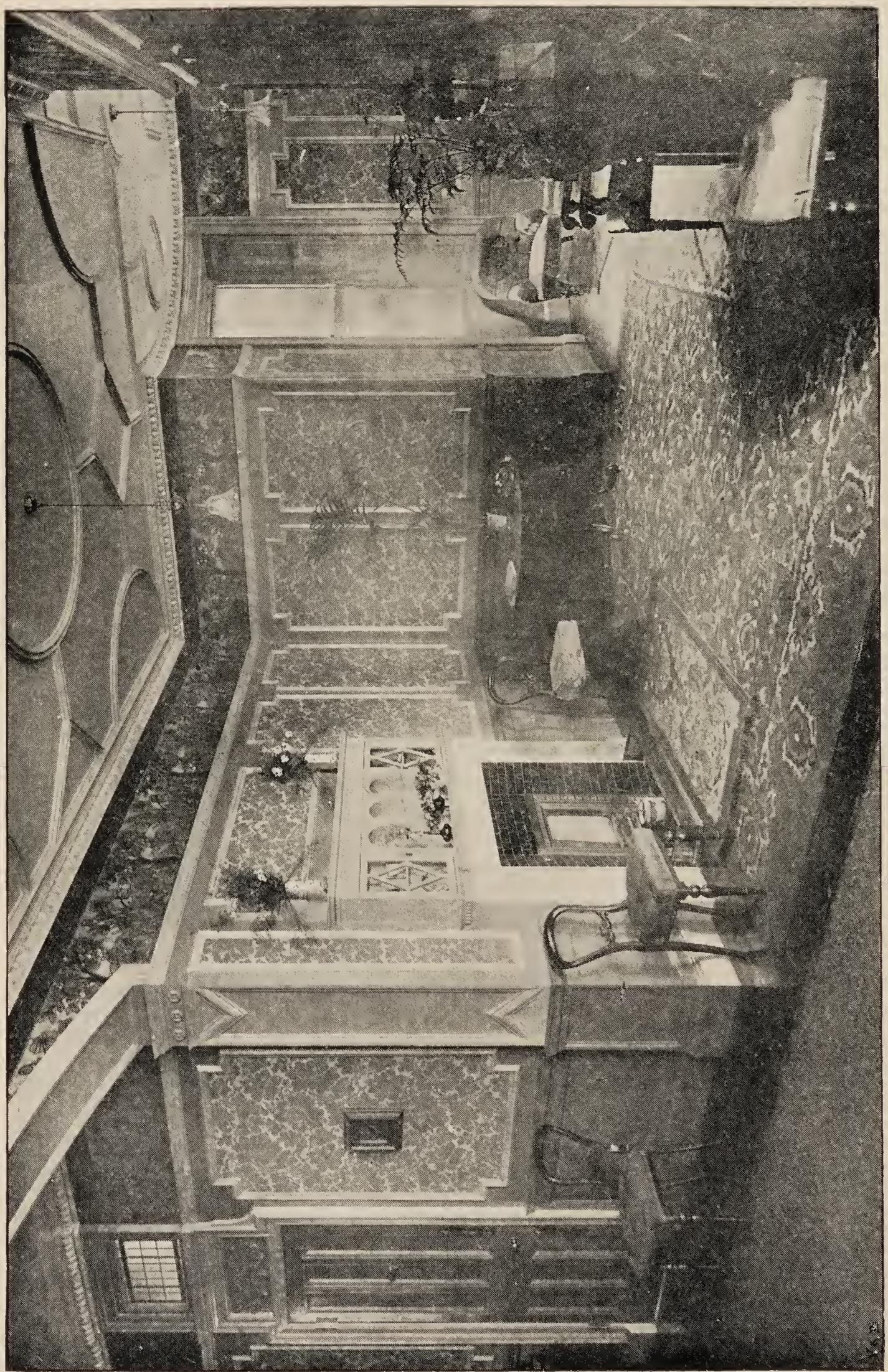
### DISCHARGES.

The Recovery Rate was 32 per cent. of the total number of admissions, which is slightly higher than it was last year, and than the average of the last ten years.

No less than 80 patients were discharged either Relieved or



CRAIG HOUSE—RECESS IN CORRIDOR



Unimproved. Many of the former were patients belonging to the Parish of Leith who had so far improved that they no longer needed special treatment in the wards of a Mental Hospital, and they were boarded out with suitable guardians in the country, who were selected for them by the Inspector of Poor.

Leith patients  
boarded out.

### DEATHS.

The total number of deaths was 62, being in the proportion of 8·4 per cent. of the average number resident, and 6·5 per cent. of the total number under treatment. The number of deaths in 1908 was actually and proportionately less than it had been for twenty years, and in 1909 there were two fewer than in the previous year, and the results were even more satisfactory.

Death Rate  
very low.

### GENERAL HEALTH GREATLY IMPROVED.

Convincing proof is supplied by the above evidence of the fact that the general health of the patients at The West House has improved very greatly. There is little doubt that the removal of the Edinburgh patients to Bangour Village, and the consequent relief to the insanitary state of overcrowding that had existed for some years, was by far the most important factor in effecting this improvement. There were other beneficial agencies as well, and amongst these I would give the foremost place to the greater employment of the open-air treatment.

Elbow-room  
at last.

### OPEN-AIR TREATMENT.

The success of this form of treatment in the prevention and cure of consumption has taught us all a lesson which has sunk more deeply into the minds of physicians in charge of Mental Hospitals than any other class. The reason for this is not difficult to find, for their patients—weakly folk to begin with—have suffered more from the effects of “air starvation” than most other people, and these physicians have thus had more immediate and direct proof of the advantages of hyper-aeration to the general health when they have begun to employ it. This deficiency of fresh air was due, in the first place, to the

Fresh air the  
ideal tonic.

Patients too  
much indoors,  
especially  
women.

A good  
window yet  
to be designed.

Craig House  
set on a hill.

habit of keeping patients locked up in wards for the greater part of the day for the sake of easier supervision. Women were worse off than men in this respect, for the latter had a certain amount of outdoor employment ; and while consumption was thus abnormally rife on both sides of an Asylum, it was always worse on the female side. The fact that the ratio of the incidence of consumption in the two sexes in Asylums is the reverse of what generally holds good outside of them is further proof of the evil of confining patients to wards. Then Asylums during the last generation have been imperfectly ventilated owing to the fact that the modern sash window introduced into them is only made to open to the extent of 5 inches, lest patients should escape through them. In the old days they had iron bars to prevent egress and they had abundant ventilation, sometimes there was too much as the windows were not always glazed. We removed the bars for the sake of sentiment and appearance, and we have only now learnt the price we have paid for restricting the supply of fresh air in our wards. The patients in all our Hospitals for the Insane are very much more in the open air than they were a few years ago, and as a consequence the general health of the whole Asylum population, including that of the nurses, has vastly improved. The health of the patients at Craig House has always been exceptionally good. From its airy situation, sheltered, however, from our severe south-westerly gales, its inhabitants suffer no lack of oxygen.

#### DIAGNOSIS OF CONSUMPTION.

A very low  
mortality from  
Consumption.

There were only three deaths directly due to consumption last year. None of these occurred on the female side, and in two out of the three, the patients were admitted suffering from the disease, and their lives were prolonged by the special treatment they received while here. In three other deaths, phthisis was present as a secondary cause. These results are very satisfactory. Great attention is paid to the diagnosis of this disease for two strong reasons. If it be diagnosed early we are in a position to treat it with the most hopeful results. In the Consumptive Sanatoria attached to the Stirling District Asylum, during a period of two years, I found that every patient admitted from

the other wards with newly developed phthisis improved, and the disease either became stationary or was recovered from. In the second place, if it be diagnosed late, the chances of recovery are not only greatly diminished, but the patient may be a source of danger to others by infection. All our patients are systematically weighed, and if there be a progressive loss of weight with other symptoms, they are carefully examined ; there is also an annual medical overhaul of all the patients in the summer months when our staff of resident clinical assistants is large.

Dr. Halliday Sutherland, late of the Victoria Hospital for Consumption and now Superintendent of the Westmorland Sanatorium, gave us valuable help in this respect last year. In addition to examining the condition of the lungs of almost all the patients, he applied Von Pirquet's test to all the patients at The West House who did not object to have it done. This is a simple operation, made by rubbing Koch's Tuberculin into a scratch on the skin, and by the reaction which follows it is possible to say whether there be any tubercle in the system or not. It proved of no practical value for the purpose of diagnosis by reason of its excessive delicacy as it elicited a reaction in more than 70 per cent. of our patients. This is about 20 per cent. above the average results given by adults outside. The lesson that the test has taught us is this, that half of us are already invaded by the tubercle bacillus, and that it is by maintaining the body at a high level of health and resistance that the enemy is prevented from making any progress.

There were 15 deaths from General Paralysis of the Insane last year, of which 13 were of men and 2 of women.

#### A CASE OF MONOMANIA OF PERSECUTION.

One death may be specially referred to as it was that of a gentleman who had resided with us for many years, beloved of every one. He was a man of great learning who wrote books on Political Economy while here, and to pay a visit to him was always an intellectual treat. One might have lived beside him for weeks enjoying his kindly humour and his sound

sense, without observing anything amiss, so long as his affairs

The Jesuits at  
bottom of  
everything evil.

were going on well. When trouble of any kind came he traced the source of all his sorrows and of everything that went wrong to the malignant activities of the Jesuits. The role of Satan was worthily filled by these Jesuits, and had Satan existed in his philosophy, he would have been one of the unemployed unless he had been content to serve under them. It was astonishing to hear this man, who would one day be discoursing most learnedly on the most abstruse fiscal problems, be the next passionately accusing the Jesuits of the most utterly improbable and ridiculous intrigues. When in this mood the well-meant actions of his best friends formed part of the deeply laid scheme of Jesuit strategy, and he turned even on them. When any one repudiated this alliance with the utmost vigour at his command, he said to him, with pity and contempt, that he was a mere tool in their hands without knowing the truth. At one time this form of insanity was known as Monomania, but it is now more accurately described as Systematised Delusional Insanity, because though seemingly localised, and perhaps really absent in impersonal matters, the mental flaw becomes incorporated in the fabric of the feelings and ideas, and runs through the whole personality. A case like this teaches us a lesson on the importance of toleration in our daily lives. How many are there holding strong views, with which we do not agree, towards whom we would feel more charitably inclined did we but know of a structural flaw that warped their intellects and of which they were the victims? May not some of our own views have a somewhat similar basis? It is a strange paradox, too, that it is within the walls of an Asylum that the greatest freedom is found. There the man who believes it can say he is "John the Baptist," or the woman that she is "Mary, Queen of Scots," and he or she is not jeered at or persecuted for stating these opinions, as they would certainly be if they made similar statements in any other place.

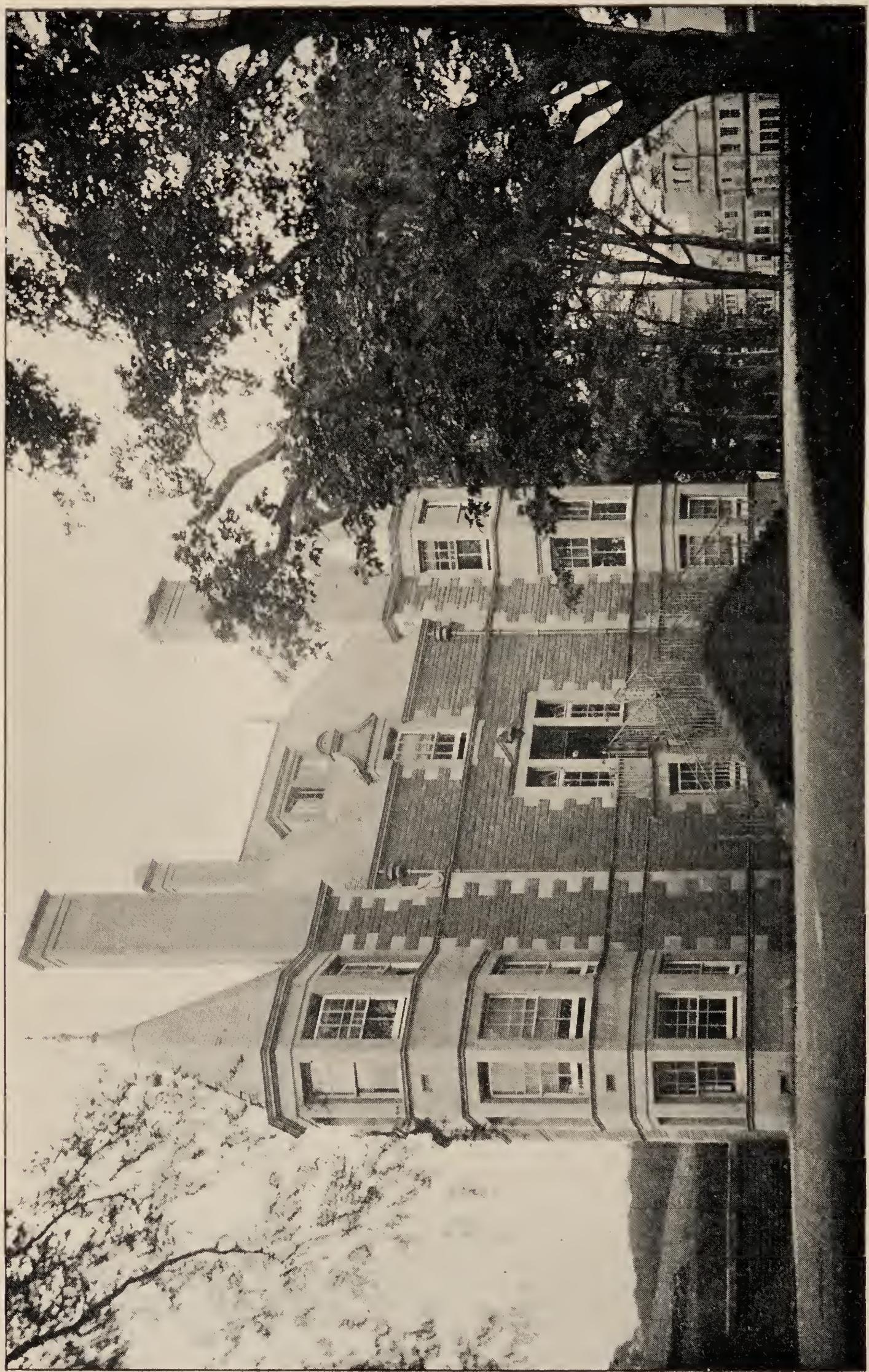
"Stone walls  
do not a  
prison make."

Their heads not  
in danger.

#### GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The history of the labours of last year may be summed up in the word Organisation. In every department of the Institution





BEVAN HOUSE

efforts have been made towards greater efficiency, and the year has been a busy one for all. At Craig House, so much had been wisely done in the past, under capable officials, that it was only necessary to perfect details. At The West House, on the other hand, owing to the widespread consequences of the removal of the Edinburgh patients, it was necessary to reorganise the establishment, and it became possible, for the first time, to take advantage of abundant accommodation, to introduce improved methods of care. It is impossible to refer to the details of all that has been done, though one is tempted to do so, as it is on the details that time and thought are spent, and it is by attention to these that success is attained. I shall review the general lines upon which the work has proceeded.

A favourable opportunity for reorganising The West House.

## THE STAFF.

The first attention was given to the requirements of the staff. Nurses and attendants the backbone of Asylum administration. When one considers that every measure for the care and treatment of the patients is effected through the agency of the staff of attendants and nurses who are in immediate contact with the patients, it will be seen how needful it is to have that staff the best of its kind and in a condition of perfect training and efficiency. The best devised schemes of the wisest physicians may be rendered valueless by the neglect or incompetence of the nurse who is entrusted with the duty of carrying them out, and much more depends on the personal qualities and skill of the nurse in the treatment of mental disease than in bodily diseases. I found it advisable to increase very largely the staff of Supervisory Officials. This was done with the object of subdividing and specialising the labours for which a few senior officials were previously held responsible and of making the work of supervision more thorough. The administration of an Asylum is a complicated machine, and while the senior officials might supervise the whole, it was impossible for them to attend satisfactorily to the details of each department, which have increased in amount and become more highly specialised with the evolution of the modern Mental Hospital. The nursing and domestic staff has therefore been strengthened by the Good Heads of Departments invaluable.

All Heads have graduated in their duties.

appointment of ten Heads of Departments, who are held fully responsible, under the Lady Superintendent and the Matrons, for the efficiency of their subdivisions. These are all women of good education and of experience, and almost all hold certificates of Training and of Proficiency from Hospitals and Asylums or from Schools of Domestic Economy. They have all graduated in their special studies. By the appointment of these officials work of a higher standard is attainable under their direction, and by their constant presence on the scene of their duties, the supervision of their juniors is more complete than formerly.

A contented staff does good work.

The requirements of the subordinate staff have also been dealt with. At The West House, the nurses, attendants, and domestics have been provided with Homes. New mess-room arrangements have been made for them, and their comforts have been increased in many other ways. Impressed as I am with the fact that the success or failure of every measure of treatment ultimately depends on the nurse, I am certain that these concessions to the legitimate wants of the staff will be amply repaid by the quality of the work obtained from it.

### ASYLUM BEING HOSPITALISED.

To hospitalise an Asylum introduce Hospital nurses.

All features peculiar to Asylums should be scrutinised.

Under the supervision and direction of these new officials, trained as almost all of them have been in Hospitals, the work done by the staff has naturally assumed features of a more Hospital character. This is our aim now-a-days, and nothing has aided us more in attaining this object than the introduction into Asylums of Hospital-trained nurses. My own policy for many years has been openly to put under suspicion every practice that is in operation which is peculiar to Asylums. If I find I can do without it I abolish it, and if I find it cannot be done without, but that it can be replaced by another method of a Hospital character, then I introduce that. Subjected to this stern criticism it is surprising how many anachronisms and unmedical traditions have been exposed, and with a policy of Hospitalisation so definite and active, progress towards the goal we strive for is a comparatively simple matter.

## THE DISUSE OF PADDED ROOMS.

As an instance of characteristic Asylum practices which have been discarded, the disuse of padded rooms and of the practice of locking up patients in single rooms by day may be mentioned.

*"Seclusion"*  
too good a  
name for this  
practice.

Strange as it may seem, the Padded Room, of which we are now beginning to feel ashamed, was apparently invented about sixty-six years ago by Conolly, the great Apostle of the Non-Restraint and the Humane Systems of treatment for the insane. It is quaintly described by him in his Sixth Report as "a room of which the floor is a bed and the four walls are padded." In his day its employment was without doubt a step in advance as it was a substitute for the less humane methods of mechanical restraint by strait jackets and straps which he had discarded, and was a sheer necessity. Owing to the ill-treatment which his patients had previously received at the hands of their attendants, many were revengeful and aggressive, and considerable risk was run when restraints were removed for the first time. For ten years the system of Non-Restraint was not officially recommended by the authorities because of this danger. At that time the Padded Room was no doubt needed and its use was to be commended, but now that the art of tactful management is practised, and patients from the first moment they enter the wards are treated with consideration and kindness, it has become practically unnecessary. Cases of Furious or Raging Mania, such as were described in those days, are never seen now, because they were goaded into being by the vile treatment they received, whereas skilful treatment has a tranquilising effect. We now employ a very much larger staff than was done in those days—probably two or three times as great—and we have a large night staff, while they had none. Our attendants and nurses are not only more numerous, but they are carefully trained and highly skilled, and they are of a more intelligent and respectable class. Conolly writes of the nursing staff of that day that they "were worse dressed and wilder looking than the generality of the patients." With a staff such as we now have and good supervision, we rely on constant personal care and attention by night and day to tranquillise the excited. We are glad to see these symbols of the past disappear,

Risks run by  
Dr. Gardiner  
Hill and his  
disciples.

Our nurses and  
attendants  
highly trained  
and intelligent.

Prison-like methods have a bad effect on nursing ideals.

not so much on account of any direct harm they actually did to the patients when not abused, but because their influence on the morale of the nursing staff was not elevating.

The insane man is usually a sick and an exhausted man.

He needs rest and nursing.

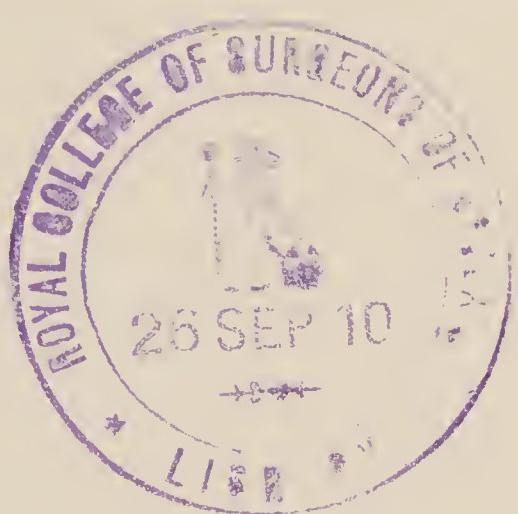
## SICK NURSING IMPROVED.

The introduction of so many Hospital nurses on the staff has necessarily improved the quality of the nursing given to the sick and infirm, and it is now extended to patients who a few years ago would have received no attention of this kind at all. A natural accompaniment of these changes has been the great development of bed-treatment or *alitement* for acute cases of insanity. The credit of this is mainly due to French physicians, who pointed out that the insane man is usually a sick and an exhausted man, and that he needs rest and a thorough medical examination. This method of treatment is a distinct advance on previous practice, and not the least of its advantages is that, immediately on entering the Institution, the patient himself is made to realise the fact that he is regarded as a person in ill-health, and that his detention is for the purpose of medical treatment.

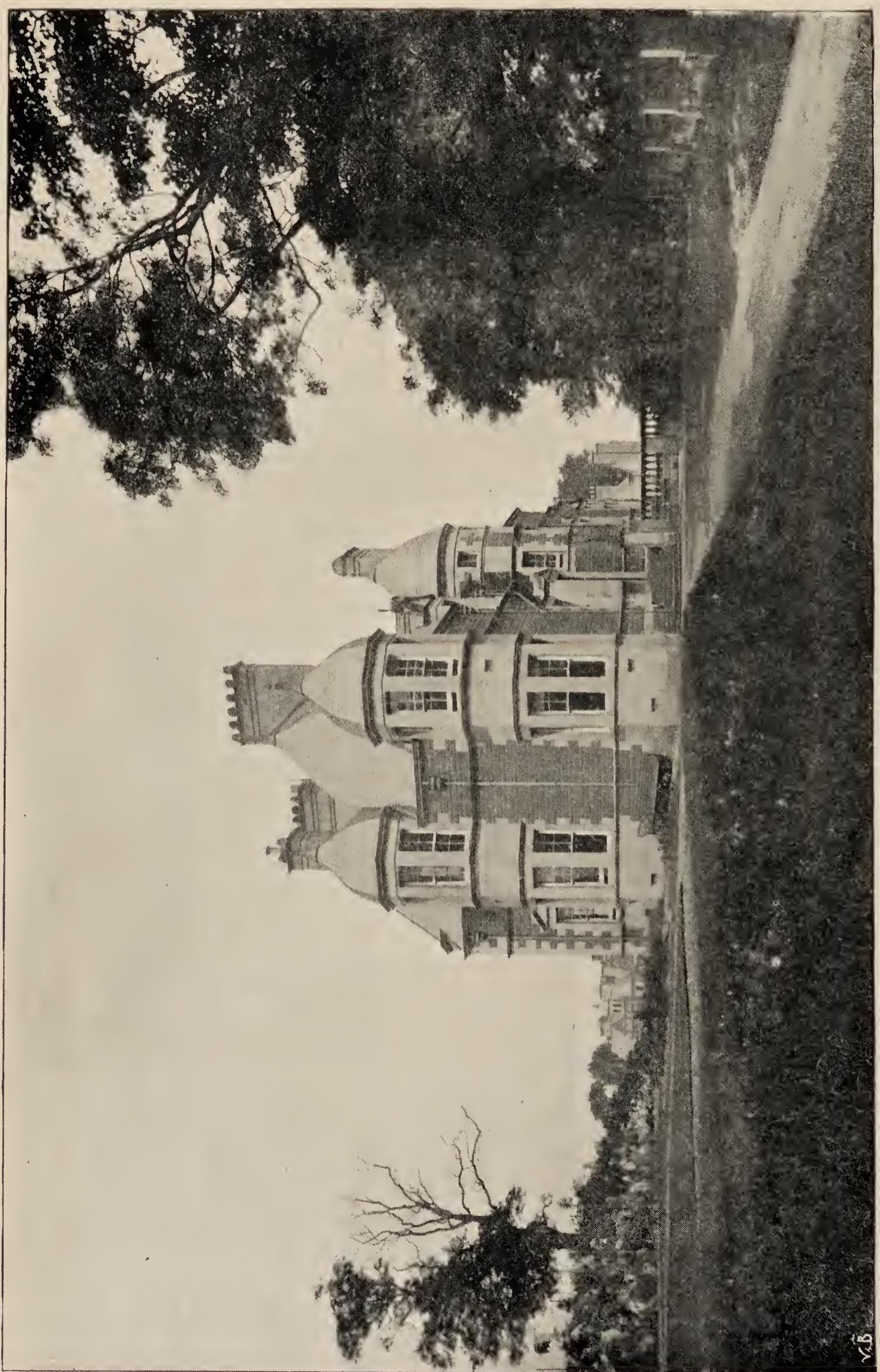
## FEMALE NURSES IN MALE WARDS.

No longer just to deprive male patients of the benefits of woman's skill.

A secondary feature, also in harmony with this system, which has been attended with the most gratifying results, is the extension of the care and supervision of male patients by female nurses and matrons. This has been particularly successful at Craig House. Exclusive of the nurses in the Gentlemen's Hospital, there are four ladies acting under the Lady Superintendent, and these direct the management of the gentlemen's wards and villas, and are responsible for everything. Their presence is a guarantee of gentle and refined methods; they have added greatly to the domestic comforts of the patients, and they have introduced by their companionship a homely feeling which did not exist before, and this has been much appreciated by many of the gentlemen. The exclusion of women from the male side of modern Mental Hospitals can no longer be justified.



SOUTH CRAIG



At The West House, Miss Thyne has been appointed Matron A Matron on  
the Male Side. of the male side in place of Mr. Lindors, late Head Attendant. She received her Hospital training in the Royal Edinburgh Infirmary, her Mental training at the Stirling District Asylum, and for three years she has been Matron of the Midlothian District Asylum. With such a full and varied experience, I look forward to valuable assistance from her.

### ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLM LABORATORY.

It is one of the advantages of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum The proximity  
of Edinburgh  
University a  
great mental  
stimulus. that it is situated near an important medical school, the atmosphere of which is a stimulus to scientific work, and in this congenial environment the treatment of the patients has never failed to be conducted in a medical spirit. This is a feature of the Institution to which the Managers have given the very greatest encouragement. A year ago they provided us with an excellent Laboratory, and last year they added to it Pathological Rooms and a Mortuary, the whole forming a very complete department. The work of this department, however, deals much more with the treatment of the living than with the examination of the dead. During the last few years the methods for the clinical investigation of disease have increased greatly both in number and in complexity. Some of these Laboratory  
assistance  
indispensable  
in the modern  
Hospital. require not only a high degree of technical skill but time, and it is impossible for the physician who has his daily rounds to make, and whose services are in demand every hour of the day, to undertake them. These investigations of a chemical, microscopical, and bacteriological character are all done for us in our Laboratory by a special staff appointed for this purpose. We find their assistance of the very greatest value in the treatment of the patients, and this work and that of original research proceed together. An article by Dr. Muirhead, our Bacteriologist, A Research  
Prize. on "The Occurrence of Micro-Organisms in the Blood and Cerebro-spinal Fluid in Mental Diseases," describing her researches on this subject, was awarded a special prize last year by the Medico-Psychological Association.

## THE DIAGNOSIS OF GENERAL PARALYSIS.

As an instance of these recent methods of research I cannot give a better example than those upon which we now rely for the diagnosis of General Paralysis of the Insane. This is a disease which has been known for about one hundred years, it is the most serious and important which we are called upon to treat, and it has received more attention at the hands of alienists than any other form of Mental Disease. In spite of these facts, till little more than three or four years ago there was no certainty in some cases that the diagnosis of this disease was a correct one. Early cases were not always diagnosed, cases were not rarely found to have been wrongly diagnosed, and the wisest and most experienced physicians were those who often gave the most guarded opinions, especially in cases with a history of alcoholic excess. This uncertainty has sometimes proved intolerable when important issues were at stake, and a piece of the brain has actually been removed during life for microscopical examination to settle this question. We are now able to diagnose this disease with absolute certainty in the earliest stage by means of chemical and microscopical tests applied to the blood and cerebro-spinal fluid. We are able to show, by means of these reactions, that the fluids in these cases are changed in chemical constitution from those of a healthy person or from persons suffering from other forms of insanity. Such information is sometimes invaluable, and possessing as we do a Laboratory and officials for this special work, we employ their services as a routine measure, for all these tests, in all cases of suspected General Paralysis.

## THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The proximity of the Edinburgh Medical School is also of advantage for the facilities it offers in filling up the medical posts. In addition to the permanent and paid medical staff, there are residential appointments open to senior students and young graduates in medicine, and these posts are much sought after. These are mutually advantageous to the young men who fill them and to the Institution, for while they gain useful

*"The disease  
of the  
XIXth century."*

Diagnosis  
formerly  
doubtful.

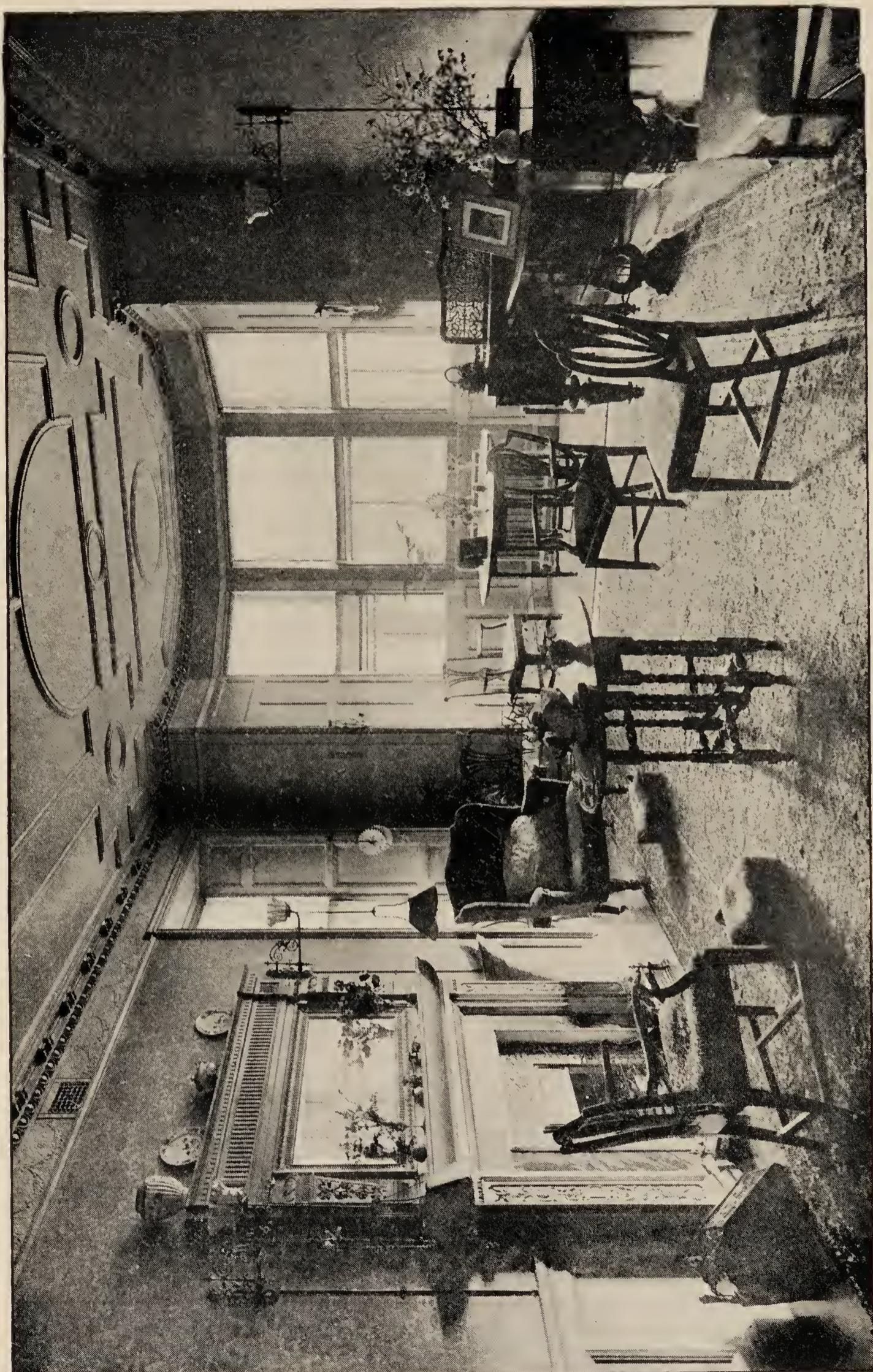
Now absolutely  
certain.

Thanks to  
chemistry and  
the microscope.

Residential  
appointments  
for Senior  
Students.



SOUTH CRAIG VILLA—LIBRARY



practical experience, they do much valuable work under the supervision of the Assistant Medical Officers. At Craig House also, by associating with the gentlemen and by taking a leading part in their social life, they perform a service which is much appreciated. Our Debating Society, for example, through their influence, has this winter been a very flourishing institution, and the debate on the question of female suffrage, to which the much-wronged sex were invited, and in which they played their part most manfully, will long be remembered. There are nine graduates and four undergraduates on the staff of the Institution at the present time, a strength which renders it possible to do full justice to the medical needs of the patients and to carry on a fair amount of research.

Dr. Ford Robertson, the Pathologist of the Scottish Asylums, <sup>Dr. Ford Robertson.</sup> has continued to receive during the year all those facilities for work which he has enjoyed in the past.

The Closure  
needed for the  
debate on  
female suffrage.

A numerous  
medical staff.

## STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS AND FINANCES.

In order to carry out the medical and administrative changes enumerated above, it was necessary to make a considerable number of structural alterations. Most of these were contracted for, but our own staff of artisans has been temporarily augmented, and they have been kept fully employed. The Managers spent a large sum in improving the Institution in this way, and no official has done his work more faithfully than the Clerk of Works, the arduous nature of whose duties last year is indicated by the fact that he had to forego his usual summer holiday. During the coming year several important works—verandahs, open-air shelters, and sanitary improvements—are to be undertaken, in order to maintain the Institution in a state of efficiency.

It is gratifying to report that in spite of these exceptional outlays the finances continue to be in fully as satisfactory a state as in past years. I am much indebted to Mr. M'Intosh, the painstaking House Steward, for his assistance in helping to supervise these.

My thanks are due to the whole staff of the Institution, <sup>Thanks.</sup> medical and otherwise, for the help I have received from them

The Clerk of  
Works has a  
busy time.

Finances very  
satisfactory.

in their several departments during rather a trying year. To Dr. Dods Brown, who acts as my Deputy during my absence, my thanks are especially due.

### PERSONAL.

**Dr. J. Rutherford.**

During the course of the year we lost the services of Dr. James Rutherford, who was promoted to the post of Medical Officer in charge of Brislington House. His great abilities and long experience will make him a most capable head of that Institution. Dr. R. Dods Brown was promoted Senior Assistant Physician, and Dr. Rae Gibson and Dr. W. Scott Watson have been appointed on the staff.

**Mr. T. Lindors.**

We also lost the services, through retirement, of Mr. Thomas Lindors, who was for nearly forty-six years on the staff, and during almost all that time Head Attendant of the Male Side of The West House. He was a most courteous, amiable, and upright man, and he retires after his long and useful services with a maximum pension.

**Sir A. Mitchell.**

I cannot conclude this Report without referring to the death of Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., one of our Deputy Governors and a former Commissioner in Lunacy. He was one of a group of distinguished men who have, in the course of fifty years, been instrumental in raising the care of the Insane in Scotland from the condition it was in when Miss Dix visited this country and exposed its deficiencies, to the unsurpassed position it now occupies. This Institution is particularly indebted to him for having compiled with great care and accuracy a history of its origin and development, which has often been found very useful.

**Mrs. Finlay.**

I have also to record the death of Mrs. Finlay, for many years Charge Nurse of the Female Hospital of The West House, who, in the humbler position in which she was placed, rendered as great a service to the Insane as any one in her generation. She may not have excelled in technical skill, but she had a much rarer quality which cannot be obtained by Examination or Registration—a devotion to her duties of the most fervent kind. She had the dreadful misfortune when a young woman to lose, almost simultaneously, all her family by an epidemic and her husband by a sudden death. To seek distraction from this

overwhelming sorrow, she threw herself into the duties of nursing, and the patients placed under her charge eventually became a second family to her, and she a loving mother to them.

Dr. Clouston's portrait, by Mr. Fiddes Watt, which was presented to the Managers by his friends and admirers, has now been hung in the Great Hall at Craig House. The artist is to be congratulated on having produced a very striking likeness.

In conclusion, gentlemen, it remains for me to express my deep feelings of gratitude to the Managers for the confidence they have reposed in me during the past year. When I think of the difficulties that have obstructed the work of some of the ablest and most enthusiastic asylum physicians, and contrast these with the help and encouragement I have received from you, I cannot but feel grateful. My thanks are particularly due to the Chairman for his advice on many occasions.

GEORGE M. ROBERTSON.

TIPPERLINN HOUSE,  
MORNINGSIDE PLACE,  
EDINBURGH, 28th February 1910.



STATISTICAL TABLES  
OF THE  
MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December 1909.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1909 ...	353	388	741			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1909	3	8	11			
Total ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	356	396	752
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions ... ...	77	95	172			
Not First Admissions ... ...	20	17	37			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	97	112	209
Total Cases under Treatment during the year ... ... ...	...	...	...	453	508	961
Cases Discharged—						
„ Recovered ... ...	24	43	67			
„ Relieved ... ...	17	37	54			
„ Not Improved ... ...	12	14	26			
Died ... ... ...	36	26	62			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ... ...	...	...	...	89	120	209
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1909	5	9	14			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1909 ... ... ...	359	379	738			
Total ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	364	388	752
Average number Resident during the year 1909 ... ... ...	...	...	...	352·5	383·8	736·3
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	448	501	949
Persons Admitted „ „ ...	...	...	...	95	110	205
Persons Recovered „ „ ...	...	...	...	24	42	66
Transferred to this Asylum „ „ ...	...	...	...	4	5	9
„ from „ „ „ ...	...	...	...	7	8	15
Private Patients at close of 1909—						
Craig House ... ... ...	111	111	222			
West House—Intermediate‡ ...	63	85	148			
„ Lowest Board ...	38	45	83			
Number of Patients chargeable to Districts at close of 1909—				212	241	453
Edinburgh ... ... ...	54	60	114			
Leith ... ... ...	75	61	136			
Orkney ... ... ...	21	24	45			
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1909 ... ... ...	2	2	4	152	147	299
Total ... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	364	388	752

\* Persons, i.e., separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total Cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

‡ Those whose Board is so supplemented by the Charity or Bevan Funds, or from private sources, as to equal £45, are reckoned here as Intermediate.

TABLE IA.

*Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during the Year 1909, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and other Asylums or elsewhere.*

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.			Attacks.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	18	22	40	12	12	24	6	10	16			
,, 2 ,,, Attacks	10	7	17	8	3	11	12	11	23			
,, 3 ,,, ,,	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6			
,, 4 ,,, ,,	2	1	3	6	0	6	2	4	6			
,, 5 ,,, ,,	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	4	7			
,, 6 ,,, ,,	1	0	1	4	0	4	2	0	2			
,, 7 ,,, ,,	1	1	2	0	0	0	7	7	14			
Total ...	34	34	68	33	18	51	34	40	74			

TABLE II.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Thirty-Seven Years from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1909.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of thirty-seven years ... ...	5224	5464	10,688			
*Re-admissions ... ...	1344	1608	2952			
Total Cases admitted ... ...				6568	7072	13,640
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered ... ... ...	2307	2751	5058			
Relieved ... ... ...	1731	1938	3669			
Not Improved ... ... ...	664	574	1238			
Died ... ... ... ...	1510	1432	2942			
*Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872 ... ...				6212	6695	12,907
Remaining 31st December 1909				356	377	733
*Transferred to this Asylum ... ...				306	269	575
,, from ,, ... ...				1117	1178	2295

\* These figures refer only to cases admitted since 31st December 1872.

[I.—*Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.*

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.			
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.												
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	265	..	102	..	118	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1	..	..	
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	29	16	23	11	7	46	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6	
1837,	7	6	13	2	4	3	7	4	2	43	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4	
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	2	2	2	1	43	18	39	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6	6
1839,	4	5	9	2	2	1	1	1	3	39	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7	11.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	3	3	3	19	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	0	1.2
1841,	28	13	81	16	32	3	1	0	1	40	19	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2	4.2
1842,	73	73	108	212	26	24	50	8	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1843,	104	83	162	38	52	90	21	12	33	11	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	4.7	4.1
1844,	123	130	253	36	45	81	18	14	32	20	18	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	7	6.5
1845,	197	90	197	62	39	101	17	22	39	19	44	211	207	418	57.9	43.3	51.2	6.8	6.8
1846,	134	117	251	51	47	98	23	14	37	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	7.3
1847,	126	120	246	68	61	129	20	22	42	44	24	68	228	245	473	53.9	50.8	52.4	6.6
1848,	109	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	64	42	37	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	10.7
1849,	126	127	253	47	65	112	31	24	55	26	38	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	10.7
1850,	132	116	248	52	67	119	35	26	61	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	10.7
1851,	129	118	247	58	43	101	26	29	55	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	10.7
1852,	103	133	236	58	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.8
1853,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.8
1854,	109	114	223	46	49	95	44	42	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.7
1855,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.7
1856,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	5.7
1857,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	38	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	6.3
1858,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	9.3	8.4
1859,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	45	25	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	7.5
1860,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	6.1
1861,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	42	32	74	42	44	687	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	7.1
1862,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	46	90	44	24	68	347	325	672	25	35	9.5	8
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8

TABLE III. (*Continued*).—*The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Forty-six Years, 1864-1909.*

\* For particulars see Report for 1898.

TABLE III. (Continued).—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year during the Forty-six Years, 1864-1909.

YEARS.	Admitted												Discharged												Remaining Dec. 31.												Average Numbers Resident.												Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.												Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.												Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Recovered.						Reived.						Not Improved.						Died.						Remaining Dec. 31.						Average Numbers Resident.						Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.						Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.						Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1905	200	228	428	56	84	137	68	38	106	6	8	14	39	77	116	419	465	884	412	577	870	26	5	36	9	32	1	9	4	16	8	13	3	6	7	11	4	9	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1906	169	216	385	33	55	88	108	48	156	32	16	48	55	85	140	360	477	837	401	1	462	0	863	1	19	5	25	5	23	0	13	7	18	4	16	2	9	5	12	5	11	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
1907	154	163	317	35	50	85	43	97	140	25	75	103	40	43	83	368	375	743	355	2	376	5	731	7	22	7	30	7	26	8	11	1	11	4	11	3	7	8	6	7	7	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
1908	106	133	239	38	57	75	32	31	63	13	9	28	29	35	64	356	396	752	356	8	377	0	733	8	35	8	27	8	31	3	8	1	9	3	8	7	6	1	6	9	6	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
1909	97	112	209	24	43	67	17	57	5	12	14	26	36	26	62	356	396	752	352	5	383	8	736	3	24	7	38	4	32	1	10	2	6	8	4	7	9	5	1	6	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
<b>Totals and Averages,</b>												<b>16088</b>												<b>2712</b>												<b>3268</b>												<b>5980</b>												<b>906</b>												<b>815</b>												<b>1721</b>												<b>1976</b>												<b>1825</b>												<b>3801</b>												<b>3961</b>												<b>411</b>												<b>8072</b>												<b>3961</b>												<b>4103</b>												<b>361</b>												<b>8065</b>												<b>3961</b>												<b>404</b>												<b>383</b>												<b>111</b>												<b>98</b>												<b>103</b>												<b>79</b>												<b>65</b>												<b>71</b>											

TABLE IV.—*Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each Year, for the last forty-six years, remaining on 31st December 1909.*

YEARS.	Admitted.			Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1909.			Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December 1909.			Remaining of each Year's Admissions 31st Dec. 1909.		
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.	Recovered.		Relieved.	Not Improved.		Died.	Recovered.		Relieved.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1813 to 1832	..	..	..	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1832 to 1864	..	..	..	5319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1864 to 1872*	860	876	303	408	2447	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1873	74	106	33	47	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1874	98	96	53	61	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1875	89	100	59	62	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1876	113	109	67	71	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1877	104	96	70	72	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1878	125	98	80	62	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1879	116	94	57	78	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1880	111	128	49	59	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1881	108	100	54	77	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1882	92	120	51	66	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1883	115	134	49	55	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1884	102	126	59	55	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1885	94	111	45	54	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1886	114	112	56	52	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1887	141	138	44	42	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1888	120	125	52	51	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1889	103	99	69	52	323	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1890	115	112	40	65	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1891	130	120	61	59	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1892	169	151	45	68	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1893	150	142	65	69	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1894	147	161	62	84	454	0	1	0	0	0	0	..
1895	152	162	36	60	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1896	179	146	66	79	470	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1897	138	126	65	82	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1898	147	167	54	83	451	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1899	150	143	62	73	428	0	0	2	0	0	0	..
1900	175	144	73	80	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1901	147	151	68	75	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	..
1902	146	162	43	72	423	0	0	0	0	0	0	..

*Continued on next page.*

*Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each Year, for the last forty-six years, remaining on 31st December 1909.*

\* For particulars see Report for 1894.

♦ Numbers for Forty-six Years.

<sup>†</sup> Since Opening of Asylum.

No Improvement  
Died  
Remaining

TABLE V.—*Showing the Causes of Death during the*

	CAUSE OF DEATH.	15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>CEREBRAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.</b>													
1	General Paralysis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
2	Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Cerebral Embolism ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Exhaustion from Delirious Insanity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Epilepsy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>THORACIC DISEASES.</b>													
6	Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
7	Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Asthma ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Gangrene of Lung ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Organic Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Aneurism of Aorta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rupture of Heart ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>													
13	Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Acute Cystitis and Pyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bright's Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
16	Diabetes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Carcinoma ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Suicide by Cut-throat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Senile Decay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b> ..													
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2

\* Post mortem examination was done in 17 Males cases and 13 Females cases

*Year 1909, together with the Ages at Death.*

35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.			50 and under 55.			55 and under 60.			60 and under 65.			65 and under 70			70 and under 75.			75 and under 80			80 and under 85.			85 and under 100.			TOTALS		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T						
1	3	..	3	4	1	5	2	..	2	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	15	1					
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	2					
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3					
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4					
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5					
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
7	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	3	3	6	6	2	8	3	2	5	5	4	9	2	1	3	4	..	4	6	3	9	1	2	3	..	6	6	1	..	1	1	2	36	26	62

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1909.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	0	0	0	3	6	9
From 1 to 3 Months...	7	6	13	2	1	3
,, 3 to 6 „ ...	8	4	12	3	3	6
,, 6 to 9 „ ...	3	9	12	2	0	2
,, 9 to 12 „ ...	2	6	8	3	0	3
,, 1 to 2 Years ...	4	10	14	10	4	14
,, 2 to 3 „ ...	0	1	1	4	4	8
,, 3 to 5 „ ...	0	4	4	5	2	7
,, 5 to 7 „ ...	0	2	2	2	0	2
,, 7 to 9 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, 9 to 11 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, 11 to 13 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, 13 to 15 „ ...	0	1	1	0	0	0
,, 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, 23 to 25 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
,, 27 to 29 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
,, 35 to 37 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total ...	24	43	67	36	26	62

TABLE VII.

*Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1909.*

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.						THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.					
	Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.			Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.			Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS.																		
First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission	41	43	87	12	21	33	9	17	26	12	12	7	19					
... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECOND CLASS.																		
First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	7	16	23	3	4	7	3	9	12	6	5	5	11					
... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THIRD CLASS.																		
Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	10	19	29	7	13	20	4	11	15	3	6	9	9					
... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOURTH CLASS.																		
First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	33	34	67	2	5	7	11	14	25	15	8	8	23					
... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FIFTH CLASS.																		
Congenital	...	...	...	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	112	209	24	43	67	29	51	80	36	26	62

TABLE VIII.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died during the Year 1909.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 10 to 15 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 15 to 20 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
" 20 to 25 "	4	10	14	1	6	7	0	0	0
" 25 to 30 "	15	12	27	4	7	11	2	0	2
" 30 to 35 "	15	15	30	4	5	9	2	2	4
" 35 to 40 "	13	16	29	5	5	10	3	3	6
" 40 to 45 "	8	18	26	1	6	7	6	2	8
" 45 to 50 "	9	9	18	4	4	8	3	2	5
" 50 to 55 "	6	14	20	2	3	5	5	4	9
" 55 to 60 "	7	15	22	1	2	3	4	1	3
" 60 to 65 "	9	14	23	2	4	6	6	0	4
" 65 to 70 "	7	15	22	1	0	1	0	0	1
" 70 to 75 "	2	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 75 to 80 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 80 to 85 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 85 to 90 "	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 90 to 95 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
" 95 to 100 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ... ...	97	112	209	24	43	67	36	26	62
Mean Age ...	44.0	41.0	42.3	40.0	38.2	51.9	52.3	58.0	54.5

TABLE IX.

*Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1909, and of Patients Resident, December 31, 1909.*

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31. 1909.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single ... ... ...	47	66	113	9	28	37	14	17	31	263	230	493
Married ... ... ...	42	33	75	13	9	22	20	6	26	92	116	208
Widowed ... ... ...	8	13	21	2	6	8	2	3	5	9	41	50
Unknown ... ... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total ... ... ...	97	112	209	24	43	67	36	26	62	364	398	752

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1909.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.												
	Admissions—Males, 97; Females, 112; Total, 209.												
	As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting (where these could not be distinguished).			Total.†			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
MENTAL and MORAL:—													
Mental anxiety and worry ...	0	0	0	5	5	10	0	0	0	5	5	10	
Mental shock ... ... ...	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	4	5	
Overwork ... ... ...	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	4	5	
PHYSICAL:—Intemperance in Drink	3	0	3	16	11	27	0	0	0	19	11	30	
Abuse of Drugs ... ... ...	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Influenza ... ... ...	1	0	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	3	2	5	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Appendicitis ... ... ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Syphilis ... ... ...	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	
Epilepsy ... ... ...	4	2	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	5	4	9	
Gross Brain Disease ...	0	0	0	5	2	7	0	0	0	5	2	7	
Sunstroke ... ... ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Traumatism ... ... ...	1	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	4	
Privation ... ... ...	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Puberty and Adolescence ...	1	1	2	6	3	9	0	0	0	7	4	11	
Menstruation ... ... ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Childbirth ... ... ...	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	7	
Climacteric ... ... ...	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	9	9	
Senility ... ... ...	5	3	8	3	4	7	0	0	0	8	7	15	
Hereditary influences	direct ... collateral ... both ...	5	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	15
		14	16	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	30
		5	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	15
Previous attacks ... ... ...	36	34	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	34	70
Congenital ... ... ...	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Unknown ... ... ...	33	52	85	47	50	97	0	0	0	47	52	99	

\* With reference to the distinction between "predisposing" and "exciting" causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.

† The figures in the Total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of causes.

TABLE XI.—Showing the form of Mental Disorder on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries and Deaths of the Year 1909.

Form of Mental Disorder,		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Melancholia—										
Simple	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sub-acute (Delusional)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute (Agitated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mania—										
Simple	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sub-acute (Delusional)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Delirious Insanity—										
Mild	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sub-acute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Systematised Delusional Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Mental Deterioration (Dementia Praecox)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
General Paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dementia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
, Apathetic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
, Excited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
, Delusional	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
, Melancholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	97	112	209	24	43	67	36	26	61	

TABLE XII.

*Showing the Station or Occupation of Patients admitted  
during the Year 1909.*

MALES.		MALES—Continued.	
Accountants	...	2	Brought Forward
Artist	...	1	Soldiers
Bank Clerk	...	1	Stationer
Banker	...	1	Students
Bleacher	...	1	Sugar Planter
Carpenter	...	1	Surveyor
Chef	...	1	Tailor
Chemist	...	1	Watchmaker
Clergy men	...	2	No Occupation
Clerks	...	8	
Coachman	...	1	
Commercial Travellers	...	2	Total
Commission Agent	...	1	97
Cooper	...	1	
Customs Officer	...	1	
Dairymen	...	2	
Dentist	...	1	
Draper	...	1	
Engineers	...	3	
Factor	...	1	
Farmers	...	2	
Gardeners	...	2	
Grocer	...	1	
House-painters	...	2	
Ironmonger	...	1	
Iron-plater	...	1	
Joiners	...	3	
Labourers	...	10	
Lawyers	...	4	
Mattress-maker	...	1	
Merchants	...	5	
Photo Dealer	...	1	
Physicians	...	2	
Plumbers	...	2	
Porters	...	2	
Postal Servant	...	1	
Printers	...	2	
Seamen	...	2	
Carry forward	...	77	
FEMALES.			
Caretaker	...	...	1
Clerkesses	...	...	3
Domestic Servants	...	...	7
Dressmaker	...	...	1
Factory-workers	...	...	2
Governesses	...	...	2
Housekeepers	...	...	7
Housewives	...	...	46
Lady's Maids	...	...	3
Laundress	...	...	1
Milliner	...	...	1
Millworker	...	...	1
Nurse	...	...	1
Shopwoman	...	...	1
Student	...	...	1
Teachers	...	...	7
Warehouse-girl	...	...	1
No Occupation	...	...	26
Total	...	...	112

TABLE XIII.

*State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.*

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition ... ...	21	27	48
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition ... ... ... ...	69	75	144
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condition ... ... ..	7	10	17
TOTAL ... ... ...	97	112	209

TABLE XIV.

*Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.*

	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...	11	8	19	1	2	3	3	4	7
February ...	5	2	7	6	10	16	5	2	7
March ... ...	9	15	24	6	7	13	5	2	7
April ... ...	8	10	18	7	10	17	2	1	3
May ... ...	8	13	21	2	6	8	2	3	5
June ... ...	8	7	15	6	14	20	2	3	5
July ... ...	4	10	14	6	4	10	2	1	3
August ... ...	11	9	20	3	11	14	5	2	7
September ...	6	12	18	4	8	12	3	0	3
October ... ...	7	14	21	3	8	11	3	5	8
November ... ...	9	4	13	6	7	13	1	1	2
December ... ...	11	8	19	3	7	10	3	2	5
TOTAL ...	97	112	209	53	94	147	36	26	62

TABLE XV.  
*Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.*

		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	...	11	15	26
Have meditated Suicide	...	9	25	34
Total Suicidal	...	20	40	60
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>				
Melancholia, Simple	...	3	5	8
„ Delusional	...	1	1	2
„ Excited	...	0	1	1
„ Acute	...	1	0	1
„ Sub-acute	...	1	4	5
Mild Delirious Insanity	...	0	1	1
Acute „ „	...	1	0	1
Primary Mental Deterioration	...	2	2	4
Mania, Sub-acute	...	1	0	1
„ Acute	...	0	1	1
Imbecility	...	1	0	1
Total	...	11	15	26
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>				
Melancholia, Simple	...	4	3	7
„ Delusional	...	0	2	2
„ Agitated	...	0	1	1
„ Acute	...	1	3	4
„ Sub-acute	...	2	3	5
Delirious Insanity	...	0	1	1
Sub-acute Delirious Insanity	...	0	3	3
Acute „ „	...	0	1	1
Mania, Simple	...	0	1	1
„ Sub-acute	...	0	1	1
„ Acute	...	0	1	1
Primary Mental Deterioration	...	0	1	1
Delusional Insanity	...	9	2	4
Systematised Delusional Insanity	...	0	1	1
Excited Senile Dementia	...	0	1	1
Total	...	9	25	34
<i>Nature of attempts—</i>				
Cut-Throat	...	4	1	5
Drowning	...	1	2	3
Precipitation	...	3	5	8
Strangulation	...	1	3	4
Poisoning	...	1	2	3
Shooting	...	1	0	1
Burning	...	0	2	2
Total	...	11	15	26

TABLE XVI.—*Persons Recovered in 1909.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	19	33	52
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ... ...	0	1	1
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	1	2	3
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ... ...	4	6	10
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ... ...	0	0	0
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	0	0	0
Number of Persons Recovered... ...	24	42	66
Number of Cases of Recovery ... ...	24	43	76

\* Of these Persons, 2 Males and 3 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 2 Males and 1 Female two Previous Recoveries; 1 Female three Previous Recoveries; and 1 Female four Previous Recoveries.

R E P O R T S  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

*21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th June 1909.*

THERE were on the 21st instant 747 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Of these, 13 are voluntary inmates, 442 are private patients, and 292 are paupers. Effect has been given in these figures to the transference of 2 males and 4 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 3 males and 1 female from the pauper to the private list. Twelve patients were absent on statutory probation, 2 were absent on pass, and 9 were resident at the villa at Cockenzie.

The movements in the Asylum population during the interval which has elapsed since the visit made on the 8th December 1908 have been as follows:—61 private and 40 pauper patients have been admitted, 24 private and 19 pauper patients have been discharged recovered, 16 private and 20 pauper patients have been discharged unrecovered, and 16 private and 23 pauper patients have died. The changes among the voluntary boarders have been the admission of 2 gentlemen and 7 ladies, the discharge of 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies, and the death of 1 gentleman and 2 ladies.

The result of these changes is an increase of 3 in the number of private patients, and a decrease of 20 in that of the paupers.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 12 cases, to cerebral lesions in 5 cases, to senile decay in 5 cases, to cardiac disease in 4 cases, to pulmonary tuberculosis in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 3 cases, and to cancer, influenza, Bright's

disease, fracture of the base of the skull, exhaustion from acute delirious insanity, and suicide by cut throat, each in 1 case. In 17 instances, or in the low proportion of 43·5 per cent. of the deaths, were the causes verified by *post-mortem* examination.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 1 case on four occasions for surgical reasons, and to the seclusion of a patient on account of maniacal and dangerous excitement. Six casualties have occurred, 3 involved a fracture of a bone, all accidentally sustained; 1 was an attempt at suicide by cut throat, not serious in character; 1 consisted of severe head injuries, the result of the patient's throwing himself from the top of a tram-car; and 1 was a fatal case of cut throat. The circumstances attending this death were fully reported to the Board and the Procurator Fiscal. Four escapes have occurred, 3 of which were permanent.

The number of attendants and nurses engaged since last visit is 33, the number dismissed is 5, and the number resigned is 32.

The distribution of the patients is as follows:—215 in Craig House and its adjoining villas, and 532 in the West House. Of the latter, 157 pay the intermediate rate of board, 82 the lower rate, and 293 are paupers. A gratifying feature in the statistics of the Asylum during recent years is the increase in the number of patients paying the intermediate and lowest rates of board—two classes of patients for whose accommodation the Asylum was mainly instituted. Since last visit 23 have been received at the intermediate and 13 at the lowest rate of board.

Various improvements and alterations in the accommodation of both Craig House and the West House have been carried out or are in progress. No. 1 Male Gallery in Craig House has been converted into a ward of a hospital character, it has been divided by a partition into east and west divisions, with four bed-rooms adjoining the east and two the west section. A new door on the south side gives access to the gardens, and in connection with this ward it has been resolved to erect a verandah capable of holding six or eight beds, so as to permit of the open-air bed treatment. A storey has been added to the Ladies' Hospital to accommodate senile cases, and a

verandah has been erected having sufficient space for six beds. The bowling alley is being converted into mess and recreation rooms for the attendants. At the West House, No. 6 Female Gallery has been, by necessary and useful alterations, made into a hospital ward. It appears to be very complete in all its arrangements for the care and effective supervision of the sick and newly admitted patients. The corresponding gallery on the male side has been similarly altered and improved, and is ready for occupation. The day-room in No. 1 Female Gallery is now utilised as a mess-room for nurses, and No 3 Gallery is in process of being made into a home for nurses. The eastern section of the male separate house is about to be used as quarters for attendants, and a section of the female separate house now accommodates the convalescent intermediate patients. The Mortuary is to be reconstructed, and when completed will be a desirable improvement, as it has not been a satisfactory department in the past. The Research Laboratory has been enlarged and thoroughly equipped, and it was evident during the visit that scientific investigations of an important character are being actually carried on by the Resident Pathologist.

The various classes of patients were found well cared for and liberally provided for in every way. Their behaviour was for the most part quiet and orderly; only a few appealed for discharge, and no complaint of a reasonable character was made. The dinners seen during the visit were excellent and abundant, and in every case in which the opinion of an inmate was elicited it was confirmatory of this view. Thirty-three patients were confined to bed, 11 on account of mental symptoms, 13 from bodily illness, and 9 on account of the infirmities of old age. The treatment of these patients is characterised by marked ability and kindly consideration. Eight patients are on parole beyond the grounds, and 119 have the privilege of parole within the grounds. The number who attend Divine Service is 374, and the number who are present at associated entertainments is 257.

The number registered as daily engaged in useful work is 162 males and 235 females. Ninety-seven men, of whom 12 are from Craig House, are actively employed in keeping the garden, grounds, and golf links in order.

The management of the Asylum is conducted with great energy and ability. All sections of the establishment, except those at present in process of alteration, were found in admirable order, and the provision for the comfort of the patients is highly satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and found to be accurately and regularly kept.

JOHN FRASER,  
*Commissioner in Lunacy.*

## ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,

22nd, 23rd, and 24th November 1909.

THERE are 746 patients on the registers of the Asylum, of whom 731 are certificated and 15 are voluntary inmates.

Of those under certificates, 441 are private, and 290 are pauper patients. Craig House contains 220 private patients paying the higher rates of board, and the West House contains 526 patients, of whom 236 are private patients paying the intermediate and lower rates of board, and 290 are paupers. The pauper patients are chargeable as follows: 130 to Leith, 113 to Edinburgh, 45 to Orkney, and 2 to other parishes. During a three days' visit to the Asylum all the resident patients were seen, numbering 726. The remaining patients, who were not seen, are accounted for as follows: 11 were absent on statutory probation, 7 were at the seaside house at Cockenzie, and 2 were out on pass.

Since the Asylum was last visited, on the 21st June of the present year, 81 patients—43 private and 38 pauper—have been admitted; 61 have been discharged, of whom 23 had recovered; and 23 have died. The assigned causes of death are inflammatory affections of the lungs (excluding phthisis), 7 cases; general paralysis, 6 cases; senile and gross degenerations of the brain, 4 cases; heart disease, 3 cases; and cancer, nephritis, and phthisis, 1 case each. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 12 instances only. This is a smaller proportion than is considered advisable, but as 13 out of the 23 deaths were in the cases of private patients, allowance must be made for the difficulty of obtaining the consent of the relatives.

Of the voluntary patients, 8 have been admitted and 6 have left since the previous visit.

The Register of Accidents contains 3 entries referring to (1) the fracture of the bones of the hand in a male attendant, the result of an assault by a patient; (2) the fracture of 2 ribs in a male patient, caused by an assault committed by a fellow-patient; and (3) a fracture of the femur in a female patient, caused by accidentally falling.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 15 entries referring to the mechanical restraint of a male patient for surgical purposes. About 55 per cent. of the patients of all

classes were usefully working at the time of the visit, and about 44 per cent. were unemployed because of mental or bodily disease or infirmity. Among those employed, it is important to note, were a considerable number of the ladies and gentlemen at Craig House. Fifty-five patients were confined to bed—30 for the treatment of mental symptoms, 19 for bodily illness, and 6 because of senility or infirmity.

The impression formed as a result of the visit is that the Institution is being very actively and successfully managed, and that every endeavour is being made, both by means of minor structural alterations and by means of administrative changes, to make it as efficient as possible for the welfare, comfort, and care of the patients.

Of the many important changes which have been made during the past year, the three following are selected for notice. At the West House the two wards on the ground floor in the south wings of the building have been converted into hospitals. The Male Hospital contains 40 beds, and is under the charge of an assistant matron, assisted by 5 nurses and a male attendant. The Female Hospital contains 42 beds, and is under the charge of an assistant matron, assisted by 6 nurses. These hospital wards are commodious and well lighted; being on the ground floor they possess easy access to the open air, their situation is central, and their proximity to the entrance-door is an advantage in the case of newly admitted patients. It is proposed to erect shelters or verandahs for the open-air treatment of patients.

At Craig House a verandah has been erected in front of the Ladies' Hospital. Not only does it afford the valuable opportunity of treating the patients in bed in the open air, but it also gives a much-needed relief to the hospital wards during the day time.

The Mortuary at the West House has been entirely remodelled and reconstructed. It consists in its renewed form of a *post-mortem* room, a room for the reception of the dead, a room where the friends can view the bodies of their deceased relatives, and a room for holding services in connection with funerals. The interiors of these rooms have been tastefully decorated, and a dado of white tiles adds effectively to their appearance. The whole department is complete and impressive,

and in many respects surpasses any similar department of the kind in the country. In effecting this important improvement, the Managers have, by showing their respect for the dead, indirectly advanced the interests of the great number of patients who from year to year pass under their care.

As a whole, the patients in the various divisions of the Asylum were orderly and contented, and had their wants adequately attended to. A good many appealed for release, and, as far as possible, these were given every opportunity of making such statements as they desired. On other matters complaints were remarkably few. One man in the West House complained that his bed-room was cold. At the time of the visit the temperature was unusually low, and the methods for artificially heating the dormitories and single rooms were inadequate. The question is one to which it is desirable to direct the attention of the Managers.

The staff of nurses and attendants at present numbers about 160 individuals. Of that number, 25 persons left the service since last visit, and 32 have been engaged.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

JOHN MACPHERSON,

*Commissioner in Lunacy.*

## A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS  
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

## CHARGE.

I.	Arrears of Board, etc., given up in last Account	.	.	.	£281	3	4	
	<i>Less—Written off as irrecoverable</i>	.	.	.	18	9	7	
					262	13	9	
II.	Patients' Boards, per Board-books—	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>				
	Quarter ending 31st March 1909	£6,345	16	6	£6,282	16	7	
	Do. do. 30th June	6,325	2	10	6,306	9	8	
	Do. do. 30th Sept.	6,809	6	8	6,403	1	10	
	Do. do. 31st Dec.	7,105	8	9	6,212	1	3	
		£26,585	14	9	25,204	9	4	
					26,585	14	9	
					51,790	4	1	
<i>Deduct—</i>								
	Repayments of Board for Patients who left the Asylum during 1908	.	.	.	17	16	1	
					51,772	8	-	
III.	Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the Steward and Matrons at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>				
	Quarter ending 31st March 1909	£521	5	10	£678	10	6	
	Do. do. 30th June	383	1	2	455	14	1	
	Do. do. 30th Sept.	439	19	3	482	7	5	
	Do. do. 31st Dec.	409	1	10	511	1	10	
		£1,753	8	1	£2,127	13	10	
					1,753	8	1	
					3,881	1	11	
IV.	Price of Pigs and Sundries disposed of—							
	Received for Pigs Sold	.	.	.	709	16	10	
	Do. for Pigs' meat, old iron, &c., sold	.	.	.	123	4	1	
					833	-	11	
V.	Rents of Grass Parks, &c.	.	.	.	.	60	14	-
VI.	Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	.	.	.	.	5	14	3
VII.	Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients leaving the Institution during 1909	.	.	.	.	2	7	5
VIII.	Balance of Account at 31st December 1908	.	.	.	1,281	16	9	
	Amount of the Charge	.			£58,099	17	-	

## DISCHARGE.

		Craig House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	Expense of Provisions . . .	7,806	2	11	5,873	15	6	13,679	18	5
II.	Do. Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	512	17	2	870	19	3	1,383	16	5
III.	Do. Fuel . . .	1,010	3	-	910	6	1	1,920	9	1
IV.	Do. Gas Lighting . .	195	3	5	399	9	3	594	12	8
V.	Do. Water and Wash- ing material .	543	10	2	341	8	11	884	19	1
VI.	Do. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Dis- infectants, &c.	164	-	6	251	14	2	415	14	8
VII.	Do. Books and Stationery	270	4	-	168	18	9	439	2	9
VIII.	Do. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...		129	2	4	129	2	4
IX.	Do. Buildings, Furnish- ings, and Repairs	2,787	14	9	2,019	18	-	4,807	12	9
X.	Do. Garden and Grounds	237	13	5	149	7	8	387	1	1
XI.	Public and Parochial Burdens	1,166	17	8	517	14	5	1,684	12	1
XII.	Interest on Loans paid . .	1,958	8	-	625	10	6	2,583	18	6
XIII.	Feu-duties and Stipend . .	746	16	2	428	3	9	1,174	19	11
XIV.	Insurance Premiums . .	78	16	11	50	5	1	129	2	-
XV.	Salaries and Wages . .	8,646	9	3	6,594	9	4	15,240	18	7
XVI.	Miscellaneous Payments . .	435	19	5	301	-	2	736	19	7
XVII.	Accounts paid on behalf of Pa- tients and charged against them	3,080	7	2	634	15	-	3,715	2	2
	Ordinary Expenditure . .	29,641	3	11	20,266	18	2	49,908	2	1
XVIII.	Loans repaid . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,100	-	-
XIX.	Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1909	.	.	.	.	.	.	421	12	7
XX.	Balance of Account at 31st December 1909 . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,670	2	4
	Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge . .	.	.	.	£58,099	17	-			

EDINBURGH, 28th February 1910.—I have examined the foregoing Account of Charge and Discharge of the Intromissions of the Treasurer of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane, for the year from 31st December 1908 to 31st December 1909, together with the Appendices relative thereto, and in connection with the Books of the House Steward and Matrons, and I now beg to report that I have found them to be correctly stated and sufficiently and satisfactorily vouched and instructed.

I have not, however, checked the apportionment of the items of Receipt and Expenditure between New Craig House and West House.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

**ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS  
of NEW CRAIG HOUSE, OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN  
VILLA and MYRESIDE COTTAGE.—Year to 31st December 1909.**

**ORDINARY RECEIPTS.**

1. Boards . . . . .	£31,794	16	2
2. Extra Accounts . . . . .	3,218	18	-
3. Produce and Sundries sold . . . . .	511	11	6
4. Rents of Grass Parks . . . . .	50	14	-
5. Scat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church . . . . .	3	10	2
	<hr/>		
	£35,579	9	10

**ORDINARY PAYMENTS.**

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge . . . . .	£29,641	3	11
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by West House patients, for New Craig House, etc. . . . .	368	18	11
3. Proportion of £300 additional, as the estimated value of pauper labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr Haldane, C.A. . . . .	184	4	10
	<hr/>		
Surplus Ordinary Receipts for New Craig House, etc., for 1909 . . . . .	£5,385	2	2

**ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS  
of the WEST HOUSE.—Year to 31st December 1909.**

**ORDINARY RECEIPTS.**

1. Boards . . . . .	£19,977	11	10
2. Extra Accounts . . . . .	662	3	11
3. Produce and Sundries sold . . . . .	321	9	5
4. Rent of Railway Siding . . . . .	10	-	-
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church . . . . .	2	4	1
6. Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3) . . . . .	553	3	9
7. Price of Clothing supplied to Pauper Patients leaving the Institution . . . . .	2	7	5
	<hr/>		
	£21,529	-	5

**ORDINARY PAYMENTS.**

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge . . . . .	£20,266	18	2
2. Twenty-fifth instalment to Sinking Fund . . . . .	£2,701	15	1
Less—Interest on £18,555, 19s. 11d., included in No. 1 hereof . . . . .	625	10	6
	<hr/>		
Excess of Ordinary Payments over Ordinary Receipts . . . . .	£814	2	4

**EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.**

Nil . . . . .	-	-	-
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**EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.**

Nil . . . . .	-	-	-
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*TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of New Craig House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1909—the numbers being: New Craig House, 209; Intermediates, 161. Patients at the lowest rate of Board, 79; and Paupers, 287.*

	New Craig House.	Intermediate.	Paupers and others.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Provisions, including extra diets, share of Attendants' provisions and vegetables, except in so far as supplied from grounds held to be covered by cost of Gardens and Grounds No 13 . . . . .	37 7 -	14 9 5	9 11 9
2. Stimulants and Cordials . . . . .	... ...	... ...	- 1 11
3. Clothing . . . . .	... ...	... ...	2 14 11·2
4. Bedding and Napery . . . . .	2 9 1	- 3 1·6	- 3 1·6
5. Fuel (including fuel for electric lighting) . . . . .	4 16 8	1 14 6·6	1 14 6·6
6. Gas Lighting . . . . .	- 18 8	- 15 1·9	- 15 1·9
7. Water and Washing materials . . . . .	2 12 -	- 12 11·5	- 12 11·5
8. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus . . . . .	- 15 8	- 9 6·6	- 9 6·6
9. Books and Stationery . . . . .	1 5 10	- 6 5	- 6 5
10. Tobacco and Snuff . . . . .	... ...	... ...	- 7 -·7
11. Furnishings and Repairs . . . . .	13 6 9	5 - 9·8	3 6 -·4
12. Public and Parochial Burdens . . . . .	5 11 8	- 19 7·7	- 19 7·7
13. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds . . . . .	1 2 9	- 5 8	- 5 8
14. Feu-Duties and Stipend . . . . .	3 11 5	- 16 3	- 16 3
15. Fire Insurance . . . . .	- 7 6	- 1 10·9	- 1 10·9
16. Salaries and Wages . . . . .	41 7 6	13 12 4·9	12 - 6·2
17. Miscellaneous Payments . . . . .	2 1 8	- 11 5	- 11 5
18. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for New Craig House and Intermediates . . . . .	2 12 11	1 3 -	... ...
19. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by the Conrt . . . . .	... ...	5 2 6·4	5 2 6·4
20. Interest on New Craig House Debt . . . . .	9 7 5	... ...	... ...
<i>Deduct—</i>			
1. From New Craig House, &c.—	129 14 6	46 4 9·9	40 1 4·7
(1.) Price of Pigs and Sundries sold . . . . .	2 14 1		
(2.) Rents of Grass Parks . . . . .			
(3.) Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church . . . . .			
2. From Paupers—			
(1.) Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rent of Siding . . . . .	- 12 8		
(2.) Value of labour performed by paupers for New Craig House and Intermediate patients . . . . .	2 - 3·9		2 12 11·9
3. From Intermediates—			
Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rent, as above . . . . .		- 12 8	
Cost per head during 1909 . . . . .	127 - 5	45 12 1·9	37 8 4·8

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending

31st December 1908 was . . . . .	. . . . .	965
Do. do. do. 31st December 1909 . . . . .	. . . . .	968

Increase in 1909 . . . . .	. . . . .	3
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The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1908 was £15 16 10		
Do. do. 31st December 1909 was 14 2 7		

Decrease in 1909 . . . . .	. . . . .	£1 14 3
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STATE OF DEBT due by CRAIG HOUSE DIVISION, of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1909.

Amount thereof . . . . .	£63,800 - -
<i>Deduct</i> —Proportion of Debt secured on Craig House due by	
West House . . . . .	£7,456 16 4
Balance at Close of this Account . . . . .	3,670 2 4
	—————
	11,126 18 8
	—————
	£52,673 1 4
	—————

STATE of FINANCES of NEW CRAIG HOUSE for 1909.

Profit for year 1909, as be fore(including Balance from previous year)	£5,583 1 2
Do.       do.     on Intermediates . . . . .	194 9 1
	—————
	5,777 10 3
<i>Deduct</i> —Reduction of Debt during year . . . . .	5,439 2 -
	—————
	338 8 3
Arrears of Board, etc., at close of this Account . . . . .	£421 12 7
Less Balance of do. at 31st December 1884, when the indebtedness of the West House was fixed by the Court, under deduction of arrears of Board written off . . . . .	83 4 4
	—————
	£338 8 3
	—————

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1909.

Amount thereof . . . . .	£17,506 16 4
	—————

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1909, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of that Year with the Debt as estimated by the late Mr JAMES MARTIN, C.A., in his Report on the Creation of a Sinking Fund.

Estimated Debt.	WEST HOUSE.	Actual Debt.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
14,162 19 3	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1908 . . .	18,555 19 11
	<i>Add—</i>	
566 10 4	1. One year's interest to 31st Dec. 1909 . . . . . £625 10 6 2. West House arrears written off as irrecoverable . . . . . 18 9 7 3. Excess of Ordinary Payments over Ordinary Receipts . . . . . 814 2 4 4. Profit on Intermediates . . . . . 194 9 1	
		1,652 11 6
14,729 9 7		20,208 11 5
2,701 15 1	<i>Deduct—</i> (1) Twenty-fifth Instalment to Sinking Fund .	2,701 15 1
12,027 14 6		17,506 16 4

# A B S T R A C T

OF THE  
 TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS  
 WITH THE  
 FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE  
 FOR THE YEAR 1909.

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## CHARGE.

I.	Balance at close of last Account . . . . .	£155 9 11
II.	Revenue received during the year . . . . .	318 15 4
III.	Donations received from the following :—	
	Sheriff Lees, K.C., 4 Darnaway Street . . . . .	£— 5 —
	James Heron, Esq., 3 Merchiston Avenue . . . . .	— 10 —
	Mrs. J. T. Connell, Lyndhurst, Murrayfield . . . . .	— 2 6
	Mrs. Joseph Smith, 46 Cluny Gardens . . . . .	— 5 —
	Mrs. Nita W. Tod, Clerwood, Corstorphine . . . . .	1 1 —
	Miss E. C. Wright, 9 Merchiston Bank Gardens . . . . .	— 5 —
	Miss Ritchie, 45 Mayfield Road . . . . .	— 5 —
	Sir James A. Russell, LL.D., Woodville, Canaan Lane . . . . .	1 1 —
	John Thomson, Esq., M.D., 14 Coates Crescent . . . . .	— 5 —
	Miss Ellen S. Saunders, 56 North Castle Street . . . . .	— 5 —
	Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, 18 Whitehouse Loan . . . . .	1 1 —
	Miss Margaret Nairn, 29 Abercromby Place . . . . .	— 5 —
	Colonel Leven, 26 Saxe-Coburg Place . . . . .	— 5 —
	Alexander Melvin, Esq., 4 Savile Terrace . . . . .	— 5 —
	Miss Wilson, 74 Polwarth Terrace . . . . .	— 2 6
	Thomas Stewart, Esq., 48 Palmerston Place . . . . .	— 10 —
	J Stewart Clark, Esq., Dreghorn Castle, Colinton . . . . .	5 — —
	John R. Findlay, Esq., 27 Drumsheugh Gardens . . . . .	2 2 —
	Findlay B. Anderson, Esq., 24 St. Andrew Square . . . . .	2 — —
	The Misses Shaw, 14 Deanpark Crescent . . . . .	— 2 6
	Carry forward . . . . .	£15 17 6 £474 5 3

Brought forward . . . . .	£15 17 6	£474 5 3
H. B. Finlay, Esq., 15 Strathearn Place . . . . .	- 10 -	
W. R. Morrison, 6 Waterloo Place . . . . .	- 5 -	
Mrs. S. R. Turnbull, 2 Corrennie Gardens . . . . .	- 5 -	
Miss Leishman, 4 Douglas Crescent . . . . .	- 5 -	
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Armour, Kildonan, 27 Craigmillar Park . . . . .	- 5 -	
The Misses Fleming, 9 Atholl Crescent . . . . .	1 - -	
Mrs. Janet Wilson, 12 Corrennie Drive . . . . .	- 2 6	
T. S. Clouston, Esq., M.D., LL.D., 26 Heriot Row	1 1 -	
F. C. Thomson, Esq., Advocate, 5 Northumberland Street . . . . .	- 5 -	
Mr. and Mrs. Stark, Hawksland, Suffolk Road . . . . .	- 2 6	
Wm. C. M'Ewen, Esq., W.S., 9 Douglas Crescent	- 10 -	
Mrs. E. C. Fairweather, 2 Gillsland Road . . . . .	- 2 6	
	£20 11 -	
<i>Add :—Charity Organisation Society—</i>		
Sum allocated from unappropriated Funds of Society . . . . .	5 - -	
	25 11 -	
	£499 16 3	

## DISCHARGE.

I. Sums paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum in relief of Patients' Boards . . . . .	£364 12 10
II. Expense of Management, etc. . . . .	11 19 4
III. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1909 . . . . .	123 4 1
	£499 16 3

## STATE OF FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1909.

I. Sum in Bond and Disposition in Security over Asylum property .	£9,600 - -
II. Balance due by Treasurer, as above . . . . .	123 4 1
	£9,723 4 1

EDINBURGH, 28th February 1910.—I have examined the foregoing Account, and the appended State of Funds, and having checked them in connection with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1909 being £123, 4s. 1d.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

**A B S T R A C T**

OF THE  
TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS  
WITH THE  
FUNDS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MRS BEVAN  
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

CHARGE.

I. Balance of uninvested funds at close of last Account . . . . .	£15 13 8
II. Revenue received during the year . . . . .	412 18 3
	£428 11 11

DISCHARGE.

I. Balance due to Treasurer at close of last Account . . . . .	£82 2 5
II. Payments made to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year . . . . .	448 12 1
III. Expense of Management . . . . .	15 4 6
	545 19 -
Deduct Balance due to Treasurer at 31st December 1909 . . . . .	117 7 1
	£428 11 11

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1909.

I. Amount lent to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane . . . . .	£12,700 - -
II. Balance due to Treasurer as above . . . . .	117 7 1
	£12,582 12 11

EDINBURGH, 28th February 1910.—I have examined the foregoing Account and the appended State of Funds, and having compared them with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due to the Treasurer at 31st December 1909 being . . . £117 7 1

Made up thus :—Revenue—Balance due to Treasurer . . £133 - 9  
 Capital—Balance due by Treasurer . . 15 13 8  
   £117 7 1

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

**NURSING CERTIFICATE**

OF THE

**MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**

THE following Nurses have obtained the Certificate for Proficiency in Mental Nursing, granted by the MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND in 1909 :—

**CRAIG HOUSE.**

NURSE MARY NICOL.

,, MARGARET STUART.  
,, KATE D. DOUGAL.  
,, MARY GRAHAM.

**WEST HOUSE.**

NURSE M. M. MUIR.

,, ALICE HARRISON.  
,, ISABELLA NISBET.

## TABLES BY THE STEWARD.

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*Statement of Work done, with Estimated Value and Actual Cost of Work and Material, at the West House and Craig House, for the Year ending 31st December 1909.*

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### I.—JOINER.

(a.) Estimated Value of Work done at Trade Prices—

		Time.	Material.
Work done for West House . . . . .		£184 19 1	£207 3 6
,, , Craig House . . . . .		144 11 11	150 15 2
Total Value . . . . .		£329 11 —	£357 18 8

(b.) Actual Cost of Joiner Work—

Material used during year . . . . .		£357 18 8
Wages of Joiners . . . . .		256 1 10
Total Cost . . . . .		£614 — 6

### II.—PAINTER.

(a.) Estimated Value of Work done at Trade Prices—

		Time.	Material.
Work done for West House . . . . .		£193 12 2	£156 4 1
,, , Craig House . . . . .		88 17 7	60 9 6
Total Value . . . . .		£282 9 9	£216 13 7

(b.) Actual Cost of Painter Work—

Material used during year . . . . .		£216 13 7
Wages of Painters . . . . .		199 12 4
Total Cost . . . . .		£416 5 11

## III.—UPHOLSTERER.

## (a.) Estimated Value of Work done at Trade Prices—

		Time.	Material.
Work done for West House . . . . .		£46 17 6	£58 19 -
,, Craig House . . . . .		56 6 6	84 19 11
Total Value . . . . .		<u>£103 4 -</u>	<u>£143 18 11</u>

## (b.) Actual Cost of Upholstery Work—

Material used during year . . . . .		£143 18 11
Wages of Upholsterer . . . . .		85 - -
Total Cost . . . . .		<u>£228 18 11</u>

## IV.—MASON.

## (a.) Estimated Value of Work done at Trade Prices—

		Time.	Material.
Work done for West House . . . . .		£47 16 6	£40 11 2
,, Craig House . . . . .		23 8 -	17 6 6
Total Value . . . . .		<u>£71 4 6</u>	<u>£57 17 8</u>

## (b.) Actual Cost of Mason Work—

Material used during year . . . . .		£57 17 8
Wages of Mason . . . . .		72 - -
Total Cost . . . . .		<u>£129 17 8</u>

## V.—PLUMBER.

## (a.) Estimated Value of Work done at Trade Prices—

		Time.	Material.
Work done for West House . . . . .		£77 5 10	£148 5 6
,, Craig House . . . . .		26 6 11	35 10 5
Total Value . . . . .		<u>£103 12 9</u>	<u>£183 15 11</u>

## (b.) Actual Cost of Plumber Work—

Material used during year . . . . .		£183 15 11
Wages of Plumbers . . . . .		86 16 8
Total Cost . . . . .		<u>£270 12 7</u>

## VI.—BLACKSMITH.

## (a.) Estimated Value of Work done at Trade Prices—

			Time.		Material.
Work done for West House . . . . .	.	.	£108 6 -		£20 3 3
,, Craig House . . . . .	.	.	29 8 -		2 8 -
Total Value . . . . .	.	.	<u>£137 14 -</u>		<u>£22 11 3</u>

## (b.) Actual Cost of Blacksmith Work—

Material used during year . . . . .	.	.	.	.	£22 11 3
Wages of Engineer . . . . .	.	.	.	.	82 12 -
Total Cost . . . . .	.	.	.	.	<u>£105 3 3</u>

## VII.—PRINTER.

## (a.) Estimated Value of Work done at Trade Prices—

Time . . . . .	.	.	.	.	£186 12 -
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## (b.) Actual Cost of Printers' Work—

Wages . . . . .	.	.	.	.	£120 4 -
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## VIII.—TAILOR.

## (a.) Estimated Value of Work done at Trade Prices--

*Making New Clothing—*

57 Tweed Coats at 7s. . . . .	.	.	.	£19 19	
53 Tweed Vests at 2s. 9d. . . . .	.	.	.	7 5 9	
55 Pairs Tweed Trousers at 3s. 9d. . . . .	.	.	.	10 6 3	
60 Pairs Corduroy Trousers at 2s. 9d. . . . .	.	.	.	8 5 -	
246 Pairs Plaizing Drawers (cut) at 2d. . . . .	.	.	.	2 1 -	
81 Plaizing Shirts (cut) at 2d. . . . .	.	.	.	- 13 6	
39 Dowlas Coats at 5s . . . . .	.	.	.	9 15 -	
1 Pair Cricketer's Trousers at 3s. 9d. . . . .	.	.	.	- 3 9	
2 Check Linen Dresses at 5s. . . . .	.	.	.	- 10 -	
4 Dressing Gowns at 5s. . . . .	.	.	.	1 - -	
26 Mattress Covers at 1s. . . . .	.	.	.	1 6 -	
60 Spring Mattress Covers at 6d. . . . .	.	.	.	1 16 -	
					<u>£62 15 3</u>

*Repairing Clothing—*

106 Coats at 1s. . . . .	.	.	.	£5 6 -	
188 Vests at 6d. . . . .	.	.	.	4 14 -	
1383 Pairs Trousers at 6d. . . . .	.	.	.	34 11 6	
Sundries . . . . .	.	.	.	6 12 -	
					<u>51 3 6</u>
Total Value . . . . .	.	.	.		<u>£113 18 9</u>

TAILOR—*continued.*

(b.) Actual Cost of Triloring—				
173 Yards Tweed . . . . .	£38	18	—	
153½ „ Corduroy . . . . .	10	11	1	
405 „ Plaiding . . . . .	5	16	3	
149 „ Dowlas . . . . .	6	10	2	
77½ „ Tweed Lining . . . . .	5	16	3	
12 „ Check Linen . . . . .	1	1	6	
57 „ Unbleached Cotton . . . . .	—	19	9	
36½ „ Black Cotton . . . . .	—	19	8	
15½ „ Black Linen . . . . .	—	9	7	
13 „ Black Canvas . . . . .	—	6	6	
48 „ Coat Canvas . . . . .	1	4	—	
86 „ Striped Silesia . . . . .	2	6	7	
23 „ Trouser Pocketing . . . . .	—	14	10	
135 „ White Pack-sheet . . . . .	3	8	11	
3½ „ Cricket Shirting . . . . .	—	4	10	
2½ „ Cricket Trousering . . . . .	—	5	—	
Sundries . . . . .	3	7	9	
Wages of Tailor . . . . .	75	—	—	
Total Cost . . . . .	£158	—	8	

## IX.—SHOEMAKER.

(a.) Estimated Value of Work done at Trade Prices—				
Repairs—				
118 Pairs Men's Boots Soled and Heeled at 1s. 4d. . . . .	£7	17	4	
62 „ „ „ Heeled at 4d. . . . .	1	—	8	
56 „ „ „ Patched at 4d. . . . .	—	18	8	
16 „ Women's Boots Soled and Heeled at 1s. 2d. . . . .	2	5	—	
8 „ „ „ Heeled at 4d. . . . .	—	2	8	
10 „ „ „ Patched at 4d. . . . .	—	3	4	
Total Value . . . . .	£20	7	8	

(b.) Actual Cost of Shoemaking—				
Cost of Material . . . . .	£14	14	1	
Wages of Shoemaker (one month) . . . . .	6	5	—	
Total Cost . . . . .	£20	19	1	

## X.—CRAIG HOUSE ENGINEERS.

(From 1st October to 31st December.)

(a) Estimated Value of Work done at Trade Prices—				
(b) Work done at Craig House—				
Material . . . . .	£50	12	6	
Wages . . . . .	19	10	—	
	£70	2	6	

**STATEMENT showing RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of  
PIGGERY for the Year 1909.**

**RECEIPTS.**

Pigs sold . . . . .	£706 16 4
Kitchen Refuse sold . . . . .	5 17 -
	<hr/>
Valuation of Stock at 31st December 1909 . . . . .	£712 13 4

	228 -
	<hr/>

	£940 13 4
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**EXPENDITURE.**

Valuation of Stock at 31st December 1908 . . . . .	£195 13 6
Feeding Stuffs . . . . .	£12 2 3
Coal and Gas . . . . .	8 3 -
Furnishings . . . . .	2 6 7
Kitchen Refuse Craig House . . . . .	£54 12 -
	27 6 -
Paid Labour . . . . .	81 18 -
	78 - -
	<hr/>
	182 9 10
	<hr/>
Balance in favour of Piggery . . . . .	378 3 4
	562 10 -
	<hr/>
	£940 13 4
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STATEMENT showing INCOME and EXPENDITURE on  
FARM for Year ending 31st December 1909.

INCOME.

	Sold.	Supplied to Asylum.	Total.
Horse . . .	£19 - -	£- - -	£19 - -
Wool . . .	3 12 6	- - -	3 12 6
Potatoes . . .	- - -	25 3 9	25 3 9
Turnips . . .	- - -	12 - -	12 - -
Oats, etc. . .	- - -	30 5 -	30 5 -
Hay . . .	- - -	32 - -	32 - -
Value of Oats, Hay, etc., at 31st December 1909	.	.	£122 1 3
			56 15 4
			£178 16 7

EXPENDITURE.

Value of Oats, Hay, etc., at 31st December 1908	.	.	£41 - -
Implements and harness . . .	.	£9 13 3	
Farm seeds . . .	.	10 4 2	
Feeding stuffs . . .	.	13 16 10	
Manures . . .	.	11 18 -	
Threshing-mill . . .	.	1 15 3	
Mole-catcher . . .	.	1 10 -	
Clipping sheep . . .	.	- 8 -	
Gas . . .	.	1 - -	
Veterinary Surgeon's fees . . .	.	3 4 6	
Paid labour . . .	.	15 - -	
		68 10 -	
Balance in favour of Farm . . .	.	.	109 10 -
			69 6 7
			£178 16 7

## W E S T H O U S E.

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### ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE AND REPAIRED BY FEMALES.

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#### FEMALE CLOTHING.

209 Gingham and print aprons at 2d.	.	.	.	.	£1	14	10	
182 Chemises at 6d.	.	.	.	.	4	11	-	
171 Night-gowns at 9d.	.	.	.	.	6	8	3	
105 Semits at 6d.	.	.	.	.	2	12	6	
117 Plaizing petticoats at 6d.	.	.	.	.	2	18	6	
12 Gingham petticoats at 6d.	.	.	.	.	-	6	-	
104 Pairs gingham knickers at 6d.	.	.	.	.	2	12	-	
74 Serge and wincey dresses at 2s. 6d.	.	.	.	.	9	5	-	
23 Print dresses at 2s. 6d.	.	.	.	.	2	17	6	
300 White ties at 2d.	.	.	.	.	2	10	-	
33 Bed jackets at 9d.	.	.	.	.	1	4	9	
16 Women's hoods at 2d.	.	.	.	.	-	2	8	
11 Private dresses at 10s.	.	.	.	.	5	10	-	
2 Private skirts at 4s. 6d.	.	.	.	.	-	9	-	
24 Petticoats at 6d.	.	.	.	.	-	12	-	
								43 14 -

#### MALE CLOTHING.

66 Night-shirts at 1s.	.	.	.	.	£3	6	-	
329 Striped shirts at 9d.	.	.	.	.	12	6	9	
81 Plaizing shirts at 10d.	.	.	.	.	3	7	6	
246 Pairs plaizing drawers at 10d.	.	.	.	.	10	5	-	
435 Scarves at 1d.	.	.	.	.	1	16	4	
								31 1 7

#### UNIFORMS.

181 Attendants' and tradesmen's aprons at 6d.	.	.	.	.	£4	10	6	
202 Nurses' aprons at 6d.	.	.	.	.	5	1	-	
72 Maids' aprons at 6d.	.	.	.	.	1	16	-	
120 Nurses' caps at 2d.	.	.	.	.	1	-	-	
12 Linen overalls at 1s. 3d.	.	.	.	.	-	15	-	
								13 2 6
Carry forward	,	,	,	,				£87 18 -

## BEDDING, NAPERY, ETC.

	Brought forward	.	£87	18	1
919 Pillow-slips at 2d.	.	.	£7	13	2
1297 Sheets at 2d.	.	.	10	16	2
299 Fine sheets at 2d.	.	.	2	9	10
60 Table cloths at 2d.	.	.	-	10	-
36 Tea bags at 1d.	.	.	-	3	-
104 Pudding cloths at 1d.	.	.	-	8	8
20 Tray cloths at 6d.	.	.	-	10	-
24 Table napkins at 1d.	.	.	-	2	-
20 Muslin blinds at 2d.	.	.	-	3	4
84 Counterpanes at 2d.	.	.	-	14	-
40 Cushion covers at 3d.	.	.	-	10	-
104 Mattress covers at 9d.	.	.	3	18	-
2 Palliasse covers at 6d.	.	.	-	1	-
61 Pillow and bolster covers at 3d.	.	.	-	15	3
40 Linen blinds at 4d.	.	.	-	13	4
108 Store bags at 2d.	.	.	-	18	-
18 Feeders at 2d.	.	.	-	3	-
1196 Towels at 1d.	.	.	4	19	8
16 Pairs curtains at 4d.	.	.	-	5	4
9 Chairs and sofas corded	.	.	-	3	-
					35 16 9

## KNITTING AND CROCHET.

102 Pairs stockings at 9d.	.	.	£3	16	6
336 Pairs socks at 6d.	.	.	8	8	-
20 Pairs gloves at 6d.	.	.	-	10	-
50 Pairs mittens at 4d.	.	.	-	16	8
200 Yards crochet lace at 2d.	.	.	1	13	4
					15 4 6
Total value of articles made	.	.	.	.	£138 19 4

## ARTICLES REPAIRED.

29,370 Articles repaired at 1d.	.	.	£122	7	6
200 Blankets and semits marked at 1d.	.	.	-	16	8
					123 4 2
TOTAL	.	.	£262	3	6

S. C. HEARDER, *Matron.*